The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,257.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 26, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,039 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R. N. R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	29	Leaves Negapatam	11
,, Rutnagherry (Maria Bay)	30	,, Madras	13
,, Carwar	31	,, Coconada	15
,, Narrakal Aug.	3	,, Vizagapatam	16
,, Alleppey	4	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Tuticorin	6	,, Callingapatam	17
,, Colombo	7	,, Gopalpore	17
,, Galle	8	,, False Point	18
		Arrives CALCUTTA	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves BUSREH	16
,, Kurrachee Aug	1	,, Fao	16
,, Muscat	4	,, Bushire	18
,, Bunder Abbas	6	,, Linga	22
,, Linga	8	,, Bunder Abbas	24
,, Bahrein	9	,, Jask	25
,, Bushire	10	,, Gwadur	27
,, Fao	12	,, Kurrachee	31
,, Busreh Arrive	13	Arrive BOMBAY Sept.	3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE; GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine.	£4	Without food.
Suez	33	22		8	
Port Said	33	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—

MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 480 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.
TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } sailing a regular
EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	,, 350	,, 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 Tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched, from Bombay, as above. She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co

Bombay, 8th July 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	JULY.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.
				AUGUST.
SUMATRA	J. Orman	2488	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	400	13th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1834	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th July 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (3,141 tons, and 530 H.P.), Captain W. H. Pockley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July, 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar, by order of Mr. Jamsetjee Framjee Kuthoke and on account at the risk of Mr. Bomanjee Dadabhoy Kias :—

5 Shares in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, numbered 2524 to 2528.
4 Shares in the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company, numbered 351, 675, 1743 and 2119.
4 French Municipal Bonds, numbered 32720 884251, 854252, and 890513.
3 Shares in the new Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, numbered 87, 387, and 438.
2 Shares in the Broach Mills Company, Limited, numbered 62 and 934.
1 Share in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, numbered 118.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

4 Bales Grey shirtings. 8¼ lbs.
10 Cases white ground Prints 52 yards.
4 Cases Steam Prints.
3 Bales grey Dhoties.
3 China Baths
2 Cases hides consisting of Prime Japan Roan, Prime Japan Coach Hides, English Calf kid skins, colored morocco &c.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Naronjee Sewjee—20 cases red ground prints.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 27th inst. at 2 P.M. Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at the share Bazar by order of Mr. Bhimjee Girdhur and on account at the risk of Tribhowan Anundjee.

10 Shares in the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., numbered. 18, 221, 277, 315, 327, 379, 424, 446, 450 and 690.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain wares at the Albian Place, Byculla.

On THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Albian Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c. of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

Full particulars whereof will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Blackwood carved household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain wares, a first class English built Dog Cart, 2 Best Black Australian Horses, very handsome and young &c., at Mazagon, behind the Sudder Adawlut.

On SATURDAY next the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Mazagon the valuable and handsome household furniture, Dog Cart, Horses, &c. of F. Masotte, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will shortly appear, Catalogues will be printed and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FORBES STREET, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 16th day of August next at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property viz :—

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house (now separated into two distinct portions adjoining each other) thereon standing with the appurtenances in the occupation of Messrs. Rogers & Co., Chemists, situate in the Sub-district of Fort on the South side of Forbes Street containing by admeasurement thirteen hundred and forty square yards be the same a little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9 Forbes Street and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East side thereof by a Lane or Street called Bake house Lane, on or towards the West side thereof by a Lane or Street called Rope Walk Lane, on or towards the North side thereof by Forbes Street, afor said and on or towards the South side thereof by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Barouch.

The vacant portion of the ground contains four hundred and fifty three square yards.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 17th day of August next Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises the following valuable landed property viz :—

AT 4 P. M.

A piece of ground containing by admeasurement ten thousand two hundred and thirty-one square yards with the bungalow and outhouses thereon situate on Malabar Hill in the occupation of Dr. F. G. Joynt, bounded on the East by the road leading from Malabar Point to Breach Kandy on the West by a wall the property of Kursondass Madhowdass, on the North by the private road of Jewajee Manockjee and on the South by the property of Aron Moses Gubbay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 102 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572.

AT 5 P. M.

A piece of land measuring three thousand six hundred and eighty-eight square yards with the bungalow and out-houses situate thereon in the occupation of F. D. Bousquet, Esq., situate on Malabar Hill bounded on the East by the road leading to Chowpaty on the West by the Nepean Road, on the North by the property of Khanbhoy Hubbibhoy, and on the South by the property of Gopaldass Madhowdass assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 167 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 78.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN DOONGRY COOLY STREET, AND ON THE NOWROJEE HILL.

On WEDNESDAY the 18th day of August next, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their Respective premises the undermentioned valuable landed properties viz :—

DOONGRY COOLY STREET PROPERTY AT 4 P.M.

A Piece of land measuring two hundred and twenty-eight square yards with the dwelling house standing thereon built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles lately occupied by Runchordass Canjee assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 209 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1233 bounded on the East by Sat Tad or Doongry Cooly Street on the West by Shamjee Hessajee Street and on the North by a Halalcore's passage and the house of Laltai widow of Sudha Liliadhur and on the South by a Halalcore's passage used in common by the tenants and occupiers of Runchordass Canjee's house and the occupiers of a house belonging to one Tezpall Khatao.

NOWROJEE HILL PROPERTY AT 5 P.M.

A piece of Fazandary land measuring one hundred and seventeen square yards with the Stable standing thereon bounded on the East by Nowrojee Hill First Row on the west by the ground of the house of Bhima Ramjee on the North by a passage and Dhurumsalla of Agree Caste and on the South by a passage and the houses of Mayajee Suntoo and Bapoo Antoo assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Mazagon known as the Mazagon Police Office.

On THURSDAY the 19th day of August next at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property viz.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement dwelling house and hereditaments standing thereon in the occupation of the Commissioner of the Police and known as the Mazagon Police Office situate on the West side of a Public Road leading from the Gaol to Mazagon in the sub-district of Mazagon containing by admeasurement twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty six square yards be the same a little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 455 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the said Public Road leading from the Gaol to Mazagon on the West partly by the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Esq., and partly by the property of Cursetjee Ardaseer, on the North by the property of Cowasjee Hormusjee and on the South by the Road leading to the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BENGALPOORA.

Under the instructions from the mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on MONDAY the 23rd day of August next, submit to public auction on the premises at 4 P.M, the undermentioned valuable property in pursuance of the power of sale conferred in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of July 1865 and executed by Assaria Poonsey.

A piece of land measuring two hundred and twenty-seven square-yards with the dwelling house standing thereon built with chunam and stone and covered with tiles situate in Bengalpoora and bounded on the North by the house of Chatoorbhooj Assaria on the South by the house of Emam Baley Mussulman on the East by a Sweeper's passage on the West by Bengalpoora or Oomer Kady Road registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 94 and 95 and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 87.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on TUESDAY the 24th day of August next, submit to Public Auction on the premises at 4 P.M., the undermentioned valuable landed property in pursuance of the power of sale conferred in the Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 2nd day of June 1869 and executed by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer Lam, viz

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house and tenements standing thereon situate on the North side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay, and numbered 221 in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 260 and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140 and contains by admeasurement two hundred and forty eight square yards and four ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less and is bounded on the East by the house of Manockjee Byramjee Cooper, on the West by the first Parsee Wadi Gully, on the North by the house of Hormusjee Bhicajee Cooper and on the South by the said Girgaum Back Road.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Messrs. Crawford & Co. will on Wednesday the 25th day of August next submit to public auction on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy, the following valuable property viz

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty one square yards and seven ninths of a square yard or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and a shop standing thereon, situate in the Town of Bombay in Bazaar Gate Street assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 136 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Ground Rent under No. 618 which said piece of ground messuage tenement or Dwelling house shop and premises are bounded as follows that is to say on the East by a passage for privies on the West by Bazaar Gate Street on the North by the house of Hormusjee Rustomjee Poonaghur and on the South by the house of Ruttonjee Pestonjee Daroowalla.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th July 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household furniture plated, glass and crockery, &c. &c. at No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Company will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the valuable household furniture &c, the property of a Gentleman, the same comprises glassware, dinner, dessert services plated cruet frame, ice pitcher, table candlesticks, plated spoons and forks, ivory handle knives and forks, dining tables, sideboard, carved conversation couches, a large four post bedstead, dressing and washing tables, easy chairs with long and folding arms dispense cupboard, copper cooking utensils, &c.

The Catalogues will not be published, and the property is now on view.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th July 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES IN SHARE BAZAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M. at the Share Bazar, Fort, by order of Narranjee Samjee, Esq., on account and at the risk of Mooni Tribhowandass Anundjee, the following Shares :—

27 Shares of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

By order of Borjorjee Mucherjee Esq., on account and at the risk of Ramchunder Succaram Soney :—

2 Shares of The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, Nos. 603 and 772.

3 Shares of The Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company, Nos. 2,425, 1,278 and 1,191.

By order of the Mortgagee Mr. Cullianjee Cursondass and on account and at the risk of Mooljee Shamjee the Mortgagor.

1 Share of the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 806.

1 Share of the Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 2.

By order of the mortgagee Bhugwandas Becharedal, Esquire, on account and risk of Nagherdas Purmanundas the mortgagor, the following Shares, viz. :—

27 Shares of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company Nos. 1,677, 1678, 1,679, 1,680, 2,219, 2,220, 2,221, 2,222, 2,223, 2,224, 2,225, 2,226, 1,681, 1,003, 1,190, 360, 1,482, 2,943, 2,944, 2,945, 2,946, 2,947, 2,948, 2,949, 2,310, 2,311, 2,791.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 26th July 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed by J. Flynn, Esq., Receiver to the Estate of the late Mr. Cawasjee Nanabhoy Davur deceased, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd August at 2 P.M., at their Auction Rooms the undermentioned articles on account and at the risk of the several mortgagors :—

1 handsome gold necklace, called locket.
4 gold bangles.
2 gold small bangles.
1 gold large do.
A pair of very rich diamond earrings (brilliants).
1 diamond earring called (vullendee).
On account of the above estate—
1 emerald finger ring.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and Colored piece goods, twist &c., &c.

3,000 Marble Slabs 24 by 24.
3,000 Do. 18 by 18.
200 Do. 12 by 12
3 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 ,, Grey T. Cloth.
6 Cases Colored Prints.
On account of the concerned.
10 Bales White Shirting damaged.
4 ,, Grey Drills, 30 yards.
On account of the underwriters.
L. AHE } 4 Half chests damaged Tea per s.s. Australia.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th July 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNITURE FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS.

CRIMSON Silk Bullion Fringe, 5 inches deep, Rs. 7-8 per yard.

GOLD Coloured Silk Bullion Fringe, 5 inches, deep, Rs. 7-8 per yard.

GREEN Silk Bullion Fringe, 5 inches deep, Rs 7-8 per yard.

CRIMSON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 4 inches deep, As. 12 per yard.

CRIMSON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 6 inches deep, Re. 1 per yard.

CRIMSON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 9 inches deep, Re. 1 per yard.

MAROON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 4 inches deep, As. 12 per yard.

MAROON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 6 inches deep, Re. 1 per yard.

GREEN Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 4 inches deep, As. 12 per yard.

GREEN Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 6 inches deep, Re. 1 per yard.

AMBER Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 4 inches deep, As. 12 per yard.

AMBER Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 6 inches deep, Re. 1 per yard.

AMBER and GREEN (Mixed) Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 4 inches deep, As. 12 per yard.

AMBER and GREEN (Mixed) Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 6 inches deep, Re. 1 per yard.

GREEN Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, Vandyked, 4 inches deep, Re. 1 per yard.

GREEN Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, Vandyked, 6 inches deep, Re. 1-8 per yard.

MAROON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, Vandyked, 4 inches deep, Re. 1 per yard.

MAROON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, Vandyked, 6 inches deep, Re. 1-8 per yard.

CRIMSON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, Vandyked, 6 inches deep, Re. 1 per yard.

CRIMSON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, Vandyked, 6 inches deep, Re. 1-8 per yard.

GREEN very Handsome Wool Bullion Vandyked Fringe, with heavy gold drops, 12 inches deep, Rs. 5 per yard.

TRIMMINGS.

CRIMSON Chair Gimp, ½ inch wide, Re. 1 8 per doz. yards.

GREEN Chair Gimp, ½ inch wide, Rs. 1-8 per doz. yards.

GREEN and Gold (Mixed) Chair Gimp, ½ inch wide, Re. 1-8 per doz. yards.

CRIMSON and Gold (Mixed) Chair Gimp, ½ inch wide, Re. 1-8 per doz. yards.

CRIMSON and Gold Gimp for Bordering of Cretonne or Red Curtains, &c., 1 inch wide, Rs. 3 per doz. yards.

GREEN Orris Lace, 1½ inch wide, As. 4 per yard.

CRIMSON Orris lace, 1½ inch wide, As. 6 per yard.

GREEN Orris Lace, 2 inches wide, As. 8 per yard.

The above make very handsome Borders for Curtains or Screens.

CHOCOLATE and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 2 inches wide, Re. 1 per yard.

CRIMSON and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 2 inches wide, Re. 1 per yard.

LIGHT GREEN and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 2 inches wide, Re. 1 per yard.

MAROON and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 2 inches wide, Re. 1 per yard.

GREEN and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 1½ inch wide, As 8 per yard.

MAROON and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 1½ inch wide, As. 8 per yard.

CRIMSON and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 1½ inch wide, As. 8 per yard.

BRASS-Headed Nails in a great variety of very Pretty Patterns, at As. 12 and Re. 1 per doz.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a COMPETENT ENGINEER for Cotton Presses Up-Country. Apply to

GADDUM & Co.

THE ELECTORS.

FORT, COLABA, AND ESPLANADE.

IN expressing his sincere thanks to those ELECTORS who have accorded him their support, the Undersigned begs to intimate that in the general interest, and with the permission of the "Trades' Association," he has decided to RETIRE from his CANDIDATURE ; and he requests his Friends to REGISTER their VOTES and EXERT their INFLUENCE at the coming Election in favour of Mr. J. M. MACLEAN.

D. S. KEMP.

24th July, 1875.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

THE GHOST'S FAREWELL FOR CHILDREN

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

COMMENCE AT 7 O'CLOCK SHARP.

MONDAY, JULY 26TH, 1875.

PRICES.

First	Re. 1 8
Children	,, 0 8 Annas.
Second	,, 0 12 ,,
Children	,, 0 4 ,,

All accounts against the "GHOST" to be sent to D'ARCY READ for settlement on the 1st proximo.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GOVINDROW SUDDASIV, VENAYEK SUCCARAM, and RAMCHUNDRA VENAYEK PARADKUR have contracted to sell to ANUNDROW SUDDASIV and SONS, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situated without the Fort of Bombay, in Anunt Rosis Oart, and bounded as follows :—on the East by Wittoba Worthey's house, on the West moiety of the passage and the house of Atmaram Morojee, on the North Chawl belonging to Venayek Succaram, and on the South passage belonging to the Oart. It is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 590, standing on the name of the late Suddasiv Bappoojee Bhut, and in the books of the assessment under No. 9 on the name of Govindrow Suddasiv.

Any person or persons having Claims against the abovementioned property by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise should make the same known in writing to Messrs. LYNCH and TOBIN, Solicitors, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated this 24th day of July 1875.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following have been employed very successfully for many years in this Presidency, and are recommended at the present juncture :—

D. S. Kemp and Co.'s Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture per bottle	Rs. 1 0
Dr. Leith's Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture with Opium	,, 1 4
Do ditto do. without	,, 1 0
Cholera Pills, as supplied by Government, per phial	,, 1 0
Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, per phial 12 as., Rs. 1-8 and	,, 3 0
Dr. Rubini's Concentrated Solution of Camphor, per phial	,, 1 0
Cholera Belts	,, 2 4

The usual wholesale discount is allowed on quantities.

DISINFECTANTS.

Carbolic Disinfecting Powder per tin	Rs. 0 10
Do. ditto per case	,, 7 0
Do. ditto per cask Rs. 14 and	,, 28 0
Carbolic Acid for disinfecting per gallon	,, 4 8
Condy's Disinfecting Fluid ditto	,, 7 0
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid per quart	,, 2 0
Chloralum Liquid ditto	,, 2 0

Wholesale discount on quantities.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight.* Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,

CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.
Horse-shoe Spectacles ; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.
Spoon-shape Spectacles ; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.
Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a pair of Grey Cape HORSES for Rs. 1,300. One of the Horse is fully worth Rs. 900. Apply "M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—Superior Himalayan KUMAON TEAS in 1 lb. packets, at Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2-4 per lb. Apply D. P. BATHA & Co., 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

H. MAXWELL, }
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Bombay Club will be held TO-DAY, 26th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M.

C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 23rd July 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 31st August, after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS on the ESTATE of the late COLONEL WIDDICOMBE, District Judge, Kurrachee, are requested to send the same to MAJOR STAVELEY, R. A., President, Committee of Adjustment, Kurrachee, within ONE MONTH of this date, after which no Claims can be entertained.

Kurrachee, 19th July 1875.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

BEG respectfully to bring to notice that they have just received a large invoice of CASHMERE SILVER GOODS.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Gilt Tea Services complete, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret Jugs, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret set complete, Jug with Glasses and Tray.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Tea Cups with Saucers, with and without covers.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Army and Navy drinking Cups.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Tumblers, with and without covers, Mugs of sizes with Handles, Salvers, Napkin Rings, Vases, Scent Bottles, and very handsomely worked Bracelets.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

FOR SALE.—VIENNA BEER just arrived per Steamer MEMFI. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1875

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

THIS Department of the business has recently received large additions of every article required by Smokers, and affords a selection not to be met with elsewhere in this Presidency.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

CASH PRICE LIST.

MANILLA.

No. 1, CHEROOTS or CIGARS...Per thousand	Rs. 90	No. 2, CAVITE BRAND...Per thousand...	Rs. 70
No. 2, do. do. ... do.	50	No. 3, CIGARS.......... do.	40

The above are the finest imported.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,

In Splendid Condition.

NOBLE......Per 1,000	Rs. 13 8	THOMSON'S ......Per 1,000	Rs. 14 0
DAWSON'S...... ,, ,,	14 0	DINDIGULS...... ,, ,,	16 0

HAVANNAH in boxes of 250 each.........Rs. 4 8

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

Manufactured of selected Leaves expressly for TREACHER & Co.

LEISURE HOUR...Per Box of 250 Rs. 4 12	BABINGTON'S......Per Box of 250 Rs. 4 0

OFFICE.........Per Box of 100, Re. 1 6

TOBACCOS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WILL'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.

Bird's Eye, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia,

Per Tin, Rs. 1.

GENUINE TURKEY TOBACCO for CIGARETTES, per Tin, Re. 1-8.

VIRGINIAN SUN-CURED TOBACCO, Round Sticks, in Tin Foil, per Box, Rs. 2 8.

SNUFFS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

A HANDSOME SELECTION OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BRIARWOOD PIPES, BEST QUALITY.

CIGAR CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

Incite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of

COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS' VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all wool, Best West of England	Rs. 36 to 45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 40 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to	25 0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to	18 0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trousers	30 0
Blue Serge the Finest Quality Wool Dyed, Double Breast Sac and Trousers	30 0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress Vest	12 0
Do. Dress Trousers	23 0
White Marcella Vest	8 8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	30 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trousers to match	Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROUSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 8

DRILL TROUSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trousers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	4 0
Real White American Drill	5 0
Fancy striped, Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7 8
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trousers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trousers	21 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20 0
Do. Trousers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trousers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

every European in India should be worn by the bowels from chill dia. They completely protect spine and far less bu, and are a great support to the ... lky than the old Kummerbund. 3 to 3

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement Free on Application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIRTS.

A. COOK & CO.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following CASH PRICE LIST. A perfect and comfortable fit guaranteed.

Strong Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	½ doz.	Rs.	20
Best Longcloth, Linen Military Fronts and Cuffs	do.	,,	26
Dress Shirt from	each	,,	6
Taffa Cloth, very cool and comfortable...	½ doz.	Rs.	28
Oxford Cloth, the genuine article	do.	,,	28
Ditto ditto, 2nd quality	do.	,,	24
Best French Cambric, all fast colours	do.	,,	26
Manchester ditto, in great variety	do.	,,	20

Mofussil Residents can be supplied with Patterns and Instructions post free on application.

A. COOK & CO.,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
LONDON HOUSE,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.

CHOICE IMPORTATION OF

MANILLA CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

MANILLA CIGARS, No. 1, per 1000 Rs. 90.

MANILLA CIGARS, ESMERADO CAVITES,			per	1000	Rs. 85
Do.	do.	do.	do. ,,	100	,, 9

Most Exquisite Brand.

MANILLA CIGARS,	No. 2,	CAVITES,	per	1000	Rs. 65
Do.	do.	do.	do. ,,	100	,, 7
MANILLA CHEROOTS,	do.	do.	,,	1000	,, 65

Both the above are particularly CHOICE BRANDS,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's Special Agent at MANILLA.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs 2 to Rs. 3.

Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE.

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 800 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 ,,	,, 100
Pyramidal 16 ,,	,, 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8 ; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 ,, ,,

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna ; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand ; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms ; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot ; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS ; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH ; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas ; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

IT having come to our knowledge that impressions have been and are being given out by certain parties interested in Sewing Machines, that the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are not capable of turning out such works as their Machines can produce, we beg to caution the public against such misrepresentations, and to inform them that the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines can, with the greatest ease, execute the following works :—Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming, Fringing, and Embroidery and Leather work. And in firmness and elasticity of stitch, rapidity of action, noiselessness of motion, perfect adaptation to all kinds of work, easiness of comprehension to learners, economy of thread, and wonderful durability, the W. & W. Machines stand unrivalled, and are so acknowledged through all the civilised quarters of the Globe. They are besides not so liable to get out of order as other Machines. We would invite intending purchasers to examine and judge for themselves the relative merits of the W. & W. Sewing Machines and others imported into Bombay before investing their money on cheaper but inferior productions.

In addition to the numerous Prizes, Medals and Diplomas of Honour and Merit won by the W. & W. Machines at the various exhibitions of Europe and America, at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the Emperor of Austria bestowed the high title of the Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph on the Hon. Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., for the highest superiority of the W. & W. Machines over all others, some of which obtained only minor distinctions at that Exhibition.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which are paraded as on Wheeler & Wilson's "system" or "principle." All Wheeler & Wilson's Genuine Machines have their number and the name of "Wheeler & Wilson, Bridgeport Conn," impressed on the cloth-plate and the Trade-mark of the Company imbedded in the Machines.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Sole Agents, W. & W.'s Manufacturing Co.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of August, at 3 P.M., for the following Business :—

1. To receive and pass the Accounts for the Season ending 30th June 1875.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in room of Messrs. Charles Douglas, Dwarkadas Vurjeevjee, and Magnus Mowat, who retire in terms of Articles of Association, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th July 1875.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : GLASGOW, 151, West George Street.
LONDON OFFICE : 2, King William Street, E.C.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

The Directors invite attention to the considerable reductions they have recently made in the premiums for Life Assurance in India.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £100.

	Age 25.	Age 37.	Age 50.
With Profits	£3 6 5	£4 1 6	£5 10 1
Without Profits	£2 18 8	£3 11 1	£5 0 5

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 share in the Bonus to be declared at 31st December, for the quinquennial period then ending.

Fire Insurances effected on almost every description of property at moderate rates of premium.

Prospectuses, Report and Balance Sheet, and every other information may be obtained on application to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

12th July, 1875.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

ELPHINSTONE DOCK, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY, together with the Coffer Dams, Timbering, and Excavations therefore, of a WET DOCK of about twenty-nine acres PROPOSED to be CONSTRUCTED on the site of the present ELPHINSTONE BASIN, Bombay. The works include above six thousand lineal feet of Wharf walls and two single entrances each sixty feet wide. Plans, Conditions of Contract, Specification and Forms of Tender may be seen on application to the Director General of Stores, India Office, Westminster S. W., on and after the 17th day of May 1875. Also at the Office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 15th day of June 1875. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 1, Elphinstone Dock," are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay on or before Noon of THURSDAY, the 12th day of August 1875. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

(Sd.) GEORGE HAMILTON,
Under-Secretary of State for India.

India Office, 11th May 1875.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

HENRY MORLAND,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay Port Trust Office, 10th June 1875.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 24TH JULY 1875.

A SLIGHTLY better feeling was apparent in the Liverpool Cotton Market at the close yesterday, which to-day has been more marked, the sales reaching 12,000 bales, a comparatively large business for a Saturday. Reuter reports a slightly improved tendency, but the prices quoted show no change, with the exception of Fair Dholleras, which is given at 4 7/16d., evidently a clerical error for 4½d per lb.

After a lengthened period of depression such as we have had, it is only natural that we should see some slight reaction at intervals, but there is nothing apparent at the moment on which to base anticipations of a permanent advance. Trade in Manchester so far from showing any signs of recovery is more depressed than ever, and as a natural consequence the demand in Liverpool is still slow and insufficient to make any impression on the stock, which continues to stand a million of bales. Meantime reports of the growing American crop according to private advices are very favourable, and in India so far there is every reason to look for another full yield.

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U.K. on the 23rd instant, compares with the previous two years as follows :—

	1875	1874	1874
Stock in Liverpool	1,060,000	982,010	899,370
" London	105,500	118,690	211,540
American Afloat	60,000	52,000	66,000
East Indian "	390,000	387,000	314,000
	1,555,500	1,539,700	1,490,910
Price of Mid. Orleans	7 3/16d.	8¾d.	9d.
" Fair Dhollera	4¾d.	5¼d.	5⅞d.
Difference	2 5-16d.	3½d.	3¼d

The American figures are now of no importance, but we give them for the sake of keeping up the comparisons.

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts	3,000	5,700	12,300
" Exports to U. K.	3,000	17,000	13,060
" " Continent	3,000	3,000	2,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,452,000	3,748,400	3,543,000
" Exports to U. K. "	1,807,000	1,801,000	1,852,000
" Continent "	879,000	955,000	743,000
" Stocks at the Ports	135,000	188,000	182,000

We have nothing new from Manchester respecting Piece-goods. Reuter reports more sellers than buyers, but no change in prices, and private telegrams still speak of accumulating stocks and the probability of manufacturers having to resort to short time unless a rapid revival in trade takes place.

In General Produce, the only alteration yesterday was a partial decline in Coffee ; Seeds and Cocoanut Oil being as last quoted.

Wheat has further advanced 3s. to 4s. per quarter. The rise has now become one of the most rapid on record of late years, and when we receive particulars by Mail, it will probably be found to have been occasioned by bad Harvest prospects in other countries as well as England. In any case the movement has now assumed sufficient importance to justify taking its influence into account in estimating the prospects for all manufactures of general consumption, as also the probable course of the Money Market.

A small withdrawal from the Bank of England was reported yesterday, £45,000, destination unknown, but no importance can yet be attached to it. Consols are still quoted at 94⅞ and French Rentes 105¼. For Bar Silver Reuter gives no quotation.

Private advices report that the Council drafts offered at the next biddings in London will be increased from £600,000 to £700,000 and this figure will probably be maintained until further orders. The notification will necessarily tend to depress STERLING EXCHANGE, but to day having been as usual on Saturdays now, quite a blank as regards business, the effect has not been perceptible. On Calcutta we have not been heard of any transactions, and rates are therefore nominally unaltered. GOVERNMENT PAPER is the same.

The SHARE MARKET has been dull and depressed for everything except Spinning shares. Bank of Bombays have declined a half per cent., and Colaba Land Co's. Rs. 5 per share. Spinning and Weaving Companies must be quoted Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per share higher all round, but the improvement still consists more in the greater firmness shown by holders than more enquiry on the part of investors.

In COTTON there is no actual change to notice. A few small purchases of Veravul and Dhollera descriptions have been made on European account, but they show no change in the position of the market.

FREIGHTS are nominal at £2 by steam and sail. PIECE GOODS are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
20,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New	707½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
20,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	114
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,100
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	110
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,201
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	750
300	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	[illegible]		Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,400
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	730
150	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	510
1,000	350	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co.	300
400	250	all	6 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	75
400	1,500	all	37½ ps	Carwar Co.	850
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	80
50	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,700
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,125
100	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,200
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Pres Co.	400
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	350
3,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	395
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	600
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	580
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	425
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	930
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	10 ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	950

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
600	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,500
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,050
2400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	140
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	700
2,500	1,000	all	200 p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,040
1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	875
1,400	1,000	all	100 ps*	Great Eastern	960
700	1,000	all	60 p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	970
750	1,000	all	100 p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,046
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	876
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	870
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1040
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,075
1,050	1,000	all	100 ps*	Morarjee Spinning	680
4,000	625	all	50 ps*	Oriental	620
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	630
1000	1,000	1,000	200 p s	Sconderdas Spinning	900
500	1,000	250	31¼ ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	276½

* For share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218'3'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	250 xd
...	£4	103'14'6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65' 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21'13'1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196'5'15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,740
5,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
1,000	500	300	27 pct	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	90
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	23
1,990	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	355
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L/dation.		
...	96	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...			...	East India Bank	1

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th July as compared with that for 30th June :—

LIABILITIES.	30th June. Rs. A. P.	20th July. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,04,775 13 1	18,04,675 13 1
Treasury Balance	4,96,15,325 2 1	4,79,10,783 1 9
Total Deposits	2,10,15,929 13 0	2,15,74,146 1 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,54,626 3 11	3,23,520 12 4
Sundries	14,10,938 2 0	5,30,423 11 8
Rs.	9,62,01,595 2 1	9,41,43,539 1 10
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,31,74,742 8 4	1,41,16,037 10 4
Loans on Govt. Securities	72,32,670 15 1	67,44,300 15 2
Credits on ditto	76,75,185 10 2	75,48,679 10 5
Bills discounted	2,40,70,9 9 4	2,07,52,646 5 1
Dead Stock	10,63,266 9 8	10,63,743 8 0
Stamps	11,639 7 7	11,583 1 8
Balances with other Banks	5,84,559 2 7	4,70,115 12 6
Sundries	4,48,126 8 11	4,15,76 4 1
Bullion	7,147 10 3	7,147 10 3
Cash at Head Office	2,35,99,822 6 4	1,96,64,412 7 5
Do. at Branches	2,13,46,064 14 7	2,33,49,101 15 11
Rs.	9,62,01,595 2 1	9,41,43,539 11 10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AVA, 1,708 tons, Captain G. Paterson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and nine deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. G. E. Lamborn, Sergent Clement, and three children, and nine deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. GOLCONDA, 1,358 tons, Captain H. B. Hall, sailed on Saturday last for Australia, &c., with the Australian Mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—For Melbourne.—Mr. Cowell, Lieut. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell, Mr. C. White, Mr. Wilson, and Private Kennedy. For Sydney.—Mr. W. F. Moose and Captain G. W. Hector.

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, arrived in harbour, on Saturday last from Liverpool (June 24th), via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers.—Lieut Martin, Mr. W. L. Lloyd, and Ayah. She brought the following cargo.—188 packages piece goods, 1,085 bundles and 663 bars iron, 40 casks ales, 3274 bundles hoop iron, 525 kegs iron nails, 276 iron plates 251 barrels sulphur, 206 casks disinfecting powder, 80 cases iron plates, 100 cases brass, 100 casks fire clay, 100 boxes tin plates, 41 packages twist, 65 packages point, 67 packages tobacco, 52 tons coals, and some packages machinery, The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. ADRIA, 781 tons, Captain W. E. Bruse, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Hongkong via Singapore, brought the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—348 chests tea, 18 packages colour, 271 cases glass bangles, 196 cases umbrellas, 3,121 packages chinaware, 37 cases paper, 13 cases false pearl 1 box tin leaves, 716 cases preserves, 157 bundles matting, 523 packages alum, 4 boxes white copper, 150 cases cassia, 50 packages sundries, 560 packages silk, 25 cases glass beads, 4 cases arsenic, 69 packages chinaroots, 2 cases picture glass, 4 cases pricture frames, 161 cases crackers, 3 cases cigars, 117 garden seats, 10 cases brass sheets, 1 case silk piece goods, 727 earthen vessels, 122 tubs sugar candy, 10 packages nunsell, 74 packages country soap, 15 pieces sandal wood. From Singapore.—414 bags pepper, 288 bags long pepper, 18 cases maces, 135 bags nutmegs, 65 packages aniseedstar, 14 bags coffee, 510 pieces wood, 1,032 packages dammer, 1,406 pieces sandal wood, 335 packges benjamin, 398 slabs tin, 3 bundles matting, 1,709 bundles rattans, 60 packages alum, 87 packets china roots, 4 packages garrow wood, 106 packages silk, 13 bags rice, 92 bags sago, 5 cases cigas, 91 cases tea, 186 bags betelunts, 5 bags tapioca, 23 cases cassia, 100 cases camphor, 10 cases brass camphor 34 cases sticklac, 3 bundles ivory, 61 cases fire crackers, and 6 bags sugar.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Ava (s)	Paterson	Calcutta.
25	Strathclyde (s)	Pearson	Liverpool, June 24.
	Ocean Ranger	Prioole	Port Louis, July 4.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Golconda (s)	Hall	Australia &c.
	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July.			
20	Ethiopia (s)	Atkinson	Singapore July 3.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
20	D. of Sutherland (s).	Calcutta.
22	El Dorado (s)	London.
	Africa (s)	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
20	Marie Louise	Coveloog.
	Pekin (s)	Calcutta.
21	John Byers	Havre.
22	D. of Sutherland (s).	London.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clive s, 13 casks paint, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Menzaleh s, 50 kegs paint, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

Parana s, 5 bales wall paper, Jewabhoy Heptoola ; 5 cases portwine, and 10 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee and Co.

Peshawar s, 3 cases cochineal, Oomedram Oogurchund ; 5 cases varnish, 100 drums linseed oil, and 15 drums turpentine, Tyabally Chandabhoy ; 100 casks pale ale, Finlay, Muir & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s, 550 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons ; 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 60 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram.

Vixen s, 201 bales wool, Nursey Katow ; 52 bales wool, Govindjee Canjee ; 12 bales wool, Rahimbhoy Alladiabhoy ; 175 cwts coir yarn, Mowjee Dyal.

Parana s. 169 cwts horns, C N Gomes & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Atlantic King, 134½ cwts myrabollams, Rowchund Manockchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s, 40 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee & Co ; 14 chests opium, Thakurdass Sewramull ; 39½ chests opium, Tarachund Luckmimaram ; 5 chests opium, Hajarimull Gurmookroy ; 232 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 47 chests opium, E D Sassoon & Co ; 33 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 13 chests opium, Chiniram Juoraz ; 10 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram ; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee & Co ; 49 chests opium, Tata & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat (s), 5 chests opium, Tarachund Luchminaron, 8 chests opium, Hajarimull Gurmookroy ; 48 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

HIGH COURT—26TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

358-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and others v Cooverjee Pragjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Judges Summons referred from Chambers.

626-74—M M Munshi—Dew Curran Cullianjee and another v Khoja Kha Vulled Hoossein Khan Mona woman claimant—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

28-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—The Advocate-General v the Cazee and others—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—For further hearing.

548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithanund Seetaram v Heerjee Hunsraj and other—Tyabjee and Sayani.

550-74—In person—Nanjee Tullani v Jiwa Dhunjee Ram Dhunjee—In person.

561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjeevundas Doolubdas v Dewallee co—In person.

563-74—Balcrustna—Ragunath Krishnajee v Ragoonath Ramjee and others—Bicknell.

317-74—Shamrow—Antajee Sakharam Pandit v Anandrow Vinayek and other—M M Munshi.

316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Welljee and other—Jefferson and Payne—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

827-73—Jefferson and Payne—Bhauram Mudon Gopal v Ram Narayen Bhaya—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—M B Bacbhaya—Part heard.

557-74—Pestonjee Cawasjee—Abdool Suttar Mahomed v Mahomed Khan bin Fuckeer—P V N Kirtikar.

520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantraw Gopalrow v Tribhovun Laldas—Shamrow.

167-74—Fletcher and Smith—Tribhoovundas Hurri Valubdas v Leone Jahier—Janardhun.

703-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Perozsha Cursetjee and others v R J Antrobus—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

458-74—In person—Balloo a ahadoo v Kessow Govind and others—Janardhun and Ghaudhibhoy.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

174-75—Jefferson and Payne—Ally Sahib bin Ahmed Saheb vs Mariam Bebee and others—Lynch and Tobin and Tyabjee and Sayani.

184-75—Hearn Cleveland and LeeWarner—Henry Gamble v Hamtha Hevrachund and others.

189-75—Fletcher and Smith—Anundjee Bhugwan v Tulka Sudda—Tyabjee and Sayani.

193-75—Fletcher and Smith—Abdool Khaluck bin Hajee v Hajee Cassum Joosub—Chalk and Turner.

202-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardasir Furdoonjee v James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne.

206-75—Mr Pollock—Thacker Sooonderjee Femchund Thacker Bhimjee Luckmidas.

209-75—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Stephen Augustus Ralli and others v Vullubhoy Gopaldas.

254-72—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowa Cara and others v Essa bin Kalliffa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

592-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Abba Succoor Beg Mahomed v Cooverjee Pragjee—Lynch and Tobin.

512-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Jaitha Goo'abchund and others v Dolla Manechund and others—Jefferson and Payne—Chalk and Turner.

580-74—P Kavasjee—Khooshalchund Hondulmull v Sewlall Kawasjee—Lynch and Tobin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 26.

Saunders, Sub-Conductor, Bombay Ordnance Department, on sick leave, from Kirkee.

JULY 24.

Martin, Lieut, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 24.

Murphy, Lieut, Bombay 15th Regt, on leave, to Melbourne.
Watts, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 24th July 1875.

In continuation of G O C No 276,5th May 1875, it is notified that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will be opened on the 17th September 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Regt N L I—Capt J M Hartigan, staff corps, to officiate as Quarter Master during the absence of Capt Prideaux.

21st Regt N I (Marine Battalion)—Capt J Becke, having completed five years' service in the appointment of Quarter Master with the rank of Capt, re-appointed Quarter Master from the 23rd July 1875.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the Native Languages as follows :—

Persian.—Capt T Harris, 66th Foot.

Marathi.—Lieut J M Candy, 20th Regt N I.

Urdu (High Proficiency) Serjt P P Gallagher, Commissariat Dept.

Under the provisions of G O C No. 764, 6th Dec 1873, H E the C-in-C is pleased to confer the medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, on Serjt Richard William Allen, Unattached List, serving in H E the Governors Band.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Baroda Station Order—Dated 17th July 1875, directing Lieut Kirk 22nd N I, to perform the duties of Station staff Officer at Baroda, in addition to his own, until further orders.

3rd Regt N L I.—Regtl order, dated 19th July 1875, directing Lieut D G Mackenzie, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master, in addition to his own duties vice Capt Noyes.

30th Regt N I (Jacobs Rifles)—Regtl order, dated 8th July 1875, directing Capt Humfrey to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Lieut Harrison as Wing officer, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 4th idem, in succession to Major Mills proceeded on leave on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have leave of absence :—

Royal Arty.—Major the Hon'ble R Hare (F Battery 9th Bde) from the 20th July to 31st August 1875, in extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

15th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Lieut C G S Pigou, to England, from date of departure, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

56th Foot—Lieut A Pringle, to Bombay, from 1st August to 31st Oct 1875, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

108th Foot—Major J R Gordon, in extension, to remain in England from 30th June to 14th Oct 1875, on medical certificate.

Ordnance Dept—Sub-Conductor W G Saunders, to Bombay, from the 6th to the 23th July 1875, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
(Calcutta Gazette, July 21.)

Mr Cecil Blundell Wilkins, [illegible] and Colr, Patna, is permitted to appear at the High Proficiency Examination in Bengali to be held in Calcutta in Oct 187[illegible].

Mr Edward Standford [illegible], Depy Mag and Depy Colr, Chumparun, is transferred to [illegible].

Mr A Manson, Actg Joint-Mag and [illegible] Colr, Tipperah, reported his return to duty on the [illegible] Dec [illegible] from the furlough granted to him [illegible] of the [illegible] July 1872.

Mr Frederick [illegible] McLaughlin, Actg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, [illegible], is allowed leave [illegible] for six months, under Section 15, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr James Parsons [illegible], Actg Asst [illegible] of Police, Dacca, transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr L L Parrott, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Mirzapore, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 23rd June 1875.

In modification of the orders of the 20th June 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th idem, Mr E F J Porcelli, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Mirzapore, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 23rd July 1875, together with subsidiary leave for seven days.

Surg Edward Lawrie, Resident Surg of the Medical College Hospital, is allowed leave for forty-six days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Surg R G Mathew, Civil Surg, Midnapore, is allowed subsidiary leave, under Section 16 (b)-1 of the Civil Leave Code, for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 21st July 1875.

Surg R G Mathews, Civil Surg, Midnapore, is appointed to have medical charge of the Midnapore jail with effect from the 8th February 1875.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.
(North-Western Provinces Gazette, July 24.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr H B Goad, Dist Supt of Police, Moradabad three months' privilege leave of absence with effect from 1st Aug, 1875.

Mr J Simson Mag and Collr, Agra, two months' privilege leave with effect from the 16th of Aug, 1875.

Mr E G Currie, Mag and Collr, Shahjahanpur two months privilege leave, with effect from 20th July, 1875.

Mr H F Evans, Asst Settlement Officer, Cawnpore, privilege leave for two months and five days, with effect from 26th July, 1875.

His Honor the Lieut-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr C H Roberts, Extra Asst Comr, Lalitpur, to be a Mag of the 1st class under section 37 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr R J Leeds, Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Agra, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J Simson, or until further orders.

Mr R D Spedding, Joint Mag 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Gorakhpur, during the absence on deputation of Mr J F Lumsden, or until further orders.

His Honor has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Officer with the powers specified :—

Mr W R Barry, Asst Comr, Jhansi, to be invested with the powers described in section 103, Act XVIII. of 1873, to be exercised within the Jhansi Dist.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	July 30	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	" 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Australian	" 24	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 26	4 P.M.	No after packet
Mauritius and Reunion	" 30	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 30	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4.30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
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CONTENTS:
INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING to MAKE ARRANGEMENTS for the RECEPTION of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, which has been POSTPONED, will take place in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, the 3rd AUGUST, at 4 o'clock P. M.

NANA MOROJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RABY—July 21st, at Belgaum, Grace Laura, daughter of Surgeon J. Raby, aged 3 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARNEGY—July 21st, at Bangalore, the wife of Major P. A. Carnegy, 30th Regiment N. I., of a son.

FANSHAWE—July 16th, at Pondicherry, the wife of Mr. H. A. W. Fanshawe, Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraph, of a daughter.

HANHART—July 23rd, the wife of D. Hanhart, of a son.

MULLICK—July 19th, at Monghyr, the wife of Babu Okhil Churn Mullick, of a son.

DEATHS.

ASUNOLLAH.—July 17th, at Dacca, the beloved wife of Khajeh Ahsunollah, Khan Bahadoor, aged about 23 years, deeply regretted.

BURLTON—July 18th, at Morar, Dorothea Carlotta, the beloved daughter of Major H. M. Burlton, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 1 year and 2 months.

SINCLAIR—June 29th, at Calcutta, of cholera, Samuel Sinclair, aged 48 years and 4 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "*Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1875.

WE are glad that the Government of Bombay intends to watch carefully the operation at to-day's elections of the existing rule about voting for members of the Municipal Corporation. Mr. Pedder has explained that the limitation of the electoral privilege to a single vote was adopted by the Government for the purpose of securing the representation of minorities in the Corporation ; and he rightly says that voting for one candidate only has the same effect and is not so difficult to understand as cumulative voting. But the elections will probably show that the rule fails to attain the end proposed. The European minority, for instance, is surely strong enough in numbers, wealth, and intelligence, and pays a sufficient proportion of the whole taxation of the city, to be entitled to no inconsiderable share of the direct representation conceded to the rate-payers. Yet in none of the Wards, except Malabar Hill, is it likely that a European will be elected. Even in the Fort Ward, embracing a district in which are concentrated all the places of business of European merchants, professional men, and tradesmen, and which ought to return at least three European representatives out of the five assigned to the Ward, the chances are against the election of any European candidate. There are, we understand, 670 voters on the revised list for this Ward ; and, though we have not yet seen a copy of the list, we doubt if there are enough European voters to make up the odd seventy. Two European candidates had come forward for election ; but, in view of the certainty that they could not both succeed, one of them has withdrawn so as not to divide the European interest. But we greatly doubt if even the united strength of the European vote will suffice to save from defeat the remaining European candidate in what is distinctively the European quarter of the city.

Of course, Mr. Jacomb's extraordinary decision to refuse votes to representatives of firms has diminished the chances of success of any European candidate ; for, although the decision affects native moonims as well as managers of European houses, the majority can more easily spare a dozen votes than the minority one. We believe, however, the scope of the decision has been misunderstood. It cannot possibly affect representatives of banks and other joint stock companies, but only applies to the agents of private firms. Our reason for calling the Commissioner's decision extraordinary is that, if we are rightly informed, this very point about the right of representatives of firms to vote was raised by Mr. Jacomb's predecessor, and referred to the Chief Magistrate, before the election of 1873 ; and Mr. Connon at that time gave the authoritative opinion that such votes might be admitted. The record of this reference, if we are not wrong in supposing it to have been made, ought to be in the Municipal office ; and, if Mr. Connon did not settle the point, it was clearly the duty of the Municipal Commissioner to ascertain in good time, before making up the list of voters for 1875, what was the proper interpretation of the words in the Act, "resident rate-payers." Mr. Jacomb, however, allowed the registering of votes to go on up to nearly the last day fixed for the purpose, and then suddenly sprang a mine on the European interest in Bombay by laying down the law that "only "partners can vote." We believe Mr. Jacomb took no legal opinion on the subject except that of the solicitors to the Corporation ; and we are at a loss to understand why he did not consult the Chief Magistrate. We do not believe that his decision is sound, or that it would be upheld on appeal ; and though, owing to the shortness of the time allowed—for hardly any of the firms affected knew of their disfranchisement till they learnt the news from our paper of last Friday—no appeal has been made by any of the excluded voters, we hope that all representatives of firms will formally tender their votes to-day at the election, so that the legality of the Commissioner's decree may be tested.

The Municipal Office has, in other cases that have been brought to our notice, shown remarkable strictness in requiring proofs of the qualification of European voters ; and, if Mr. Hutchinson has taken half the pains to identify and prove the payment of rates by every Hindoo and Parsee claimant of a vote that have been used to scrutinize the claims of English gentlemen, he must have been completely overwhelmed with work. If the lists of voters as they now stand are correct, the Government will be able to satisfy itself, without much trouble, that popular elections as now conducted in Bombay do not secure the representation of minorities. Nor can the balance against the Europeans be redressed by means of elections from the Bench of Justices and nominations by the Government. The Bench will only elect equal numbers of Europeans and natives ; and the personal partialities of members of Council make it certain that the list of Government nominees will include a good many native names. The only way in which the Government can be sure of having various interests represented is by allotting so many representatives to each class ; and no doubt some project of this kind will be offered for discussion before the expiration of the Municipal Act next year.

THE selection of duly qualified persons, to serve as jurymen and assessors in our Courts of Justice, is a subject that has more than once been before the public, as well in the local journals as in those of the other Presidencies. The general complaint is that, in empanelling men to serve on a jury, or to sit as assessors in criminal cases, due and sufficient regard is not given to the possession, by these individuals, of the qualifications which are essentially necessary for the efficient performance of their duties. The complaint is more frequently heard in the Mofussil, and, in directing attention to it, we would express a hope that measures may be adopted to remedy the existing evil, and that greater care and discretion may be exercised, by those with whom the responsibility lies, in selecting persons for these public duties. As a general rule the individuals who are empanelled to serve as jurymen and assessors in our District Courts lack those qualifications which it is necessary, for the ends of justice, that they should possess. It is by no means uncommon, now-a-days, to hear people exclaim, when any one is convicted of an offence whose guilt seems doubtful, "If he "had a jury to try him he would have got off ;" or, "a jury would have let him off." Now, such remarks are not without their significance, and, if we consider the many instances on record of gross miscarriages of justice owing to the incompetence of the "gentlemen of the jury," they are also not without foundation. We could multiply instances, did we wish, in illustration of our remarks, but the complaint is so common that it is hardly necessary to do so. The evil is not one that it is difficult to remedy, for, with such a mass of intelligent and educated persons to select from, it is inconceivable that men should be chosen whose incompetence for the duties of jurymen is painfully patent. The modern juryman or assessor has as much capability of sifting and weighing evidence and determining the guilt or innocence of a prisoner, as he has of calculating the distance of the planets or counting the number of the stars. Impressions are easily formed on his mind, and disappear, when any plausible evidence is adduced, as quickly as writing on water. When the case for the prosecution is closed none can be more guilty, in the opinion of the jury, than the prisoner at the bar. When the counsel for the defence has commented on the evidence, and endeavoured to shew, by plausible pleadings, the innocence of his much injured and persecuted client, it appears to them that the accused is, after all, not so black as the prosecution has painted him. But when the presiding judge has summed up the evidence on both sides, and addressed them on the case, they watch, with the closest attention, the view he takes, and pronounce the prisoner to be guilty or innocent according as they imagine the opinion of the judge to be. We are drawing no exaggerated picture of the modern juryman. Those who have been present in our Mofussil District Courts, during the trial of sessions cases, will easily acknowledge the truth of our remarks. The picture drawn by Charles Dickens, in his memorable trial of *Bardell v Pickwick*, applies most appropriately to jurymen in India. Dickens's fiction was based on fact. As a reporter for the press he had considerable experience of the working of Courts of Justice at home, and his acute sense of observation led him to detect and expose one of the greatest shortcomings in the administration of our Criminal Courts. Jurymen in India are as susceptible of flattery as jurymen at home ; and it is as easy, now-a-days, as it was in the time of which Dickens wrote, for counsel to place themselves on the best of terms with the jury by a liberal application of such compliments as "enlighten- "ed, high-minded, right-feeling, conscientious, "dispassionate, sympathising, and contempla- "tive," to a body of men who are eminently distinguished by a lack of such qualities. It is not an uncommon circumstance too, we have been told, to find a native juryman, in a Mofussil Court, taking his "forty winks" during the tedious progress of a trial, as if to convince the Court that, like Mr. Justice Starleigh, he could think more deeply with his eyes shut.

The whole system of trial by jury, as carried out in India, is little less than a farce, and, until greater care is exercised in the selection of fit and proper persons, will continue to be so. In the Market Frauds Case we had an instance of the "glorious uncertainty of the law" in a trial by jury, and this, we may safely assert, is but one out of a hundred similar instances that may be cited. In the case of assessors the evil is only of lesser magnitude, because a judge is not bound to give judgment according to their opinion or verdict. The institution of trials, with the help of assessors, was, in its time, a very necessary and laudable one. An assessor, in former days, was one who assisted the judge in his deliberations, helped him by his advice and opinion, and enabled him to arrive at a just and correct decision on the merits of the case. How far an assessor, in the present day, performs or is capable of performing such duties, is but too well known. Assessors may properly be described as unnecessary evils, for their presence, in a Court of Justice, is of use neither to the judge nor to the accused. They do not assist the former in any way, and they are of no value to the latter, because, whether they pronounce him to be 'guilty' or 'not guilty,' the judge may differ from them and pass judgment according to his own opinion of the case. As regards Coroner's juries, there is a degree of responsibility which renders it absolutely necessary that proper care should be taken to secure fit men, for a good deal depends upon the verdict of such a jury. Without wishing to re-open a discussion on a subject which called forth a good deal of correspondence lately in our columns, we would allude to the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of the unfortunate Mr. O'Brien. It cannot be doubted that, had there been an English jury, a verdict of suicide would have been modified by a statement of temporary insanity ; for, almost immediately after O'Brien's case, another jury, in the case of Mr. Phillips, who poisoned himself because of disappointed love, returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had committed the rash act while in a state of temporary insanity. O'Brien's disappointment was even greater than that under which Phillips suffered, for he had been deprived of his position in the school, had had his prospects, in some degree, blasted, and was virtually lowered in the eyes of the pupils. He had certainly suffered more, as far as we can see, to unsettle his mind than Phillips; and yet, on the simple verdict of a native jury, he was deprived of the last rite of the Church, while the other had a Christian burial. The other day the Madras papers recorded the suicide of a native Christian Sub-Judge, at Madura, named Streenivassa, who committed deliberate suicide by hanging himself. According to the published report of the occurrence, the deceased had been accused of having asked for a bribe, and an unfavourable report of his conduct was sent in to the High Court by the District Judge. On the night he committed the rash act, Streenivassa was in company with his family, he kept up conversing with his wife until a late hour at night, he retired to his room, and, just before tying the rope round his neck, sat down and wrote a letter to his family informing them of what he was about to do, after which he deliberately hanged himself ; and yet the jury, who sat at the inquest, returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of temporary insanity. We have cited these three instances to show our readers the necessity that exists of selecting an efficient body of men to sit on the jury in such cases. The question is one that may profitably be discussed, and we have drawn attention to it in the hope of seeing a better state of things for the future.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

WE give below the names of the different Wards, the polling place in each Ward, the names of the candidates and the number of voters in each Ward.

In the Fort Ward Mr. Kemp retired on Saturday in favour of Mr. Maclean, as will be seen in the notice to the electors in our advertisement columns.

The polling for each Ward will commence this morning at 9 A.M. and close at 6 P.M. precisely.

Ward No. 1—Fort, Colaba, and Esplanade—(5 members to be elected). The polling place is at the Municipal Commissioner's Office. Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sadanund Balcrishna (retired), Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, J. M. Maclean, Hormusjee Ardaseer Suntook, Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, and Dr. Rustomjee Badhurjee. No. of voters 656.

Ward No. 2—Market, Mandvie, and Chuckla—(6 members). The polling place is at the Arthur Crawford Markets. Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee, Bomonjee Pestonjee, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Vundravun Purshotum, Hassambhoy Visram Ebrahim, Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Messrs. Cummoo Suliman, Govind Balcrishna, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Jooma Laljee, and Fazulbhoy C. Gaujee. No. of voters 1,038.

Ward No. 3—Dhobie Talao, Funuswady, and Bhooleshwur—(4 members). The polling place is at Girgaum Police Court Dr. Cowasjee, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Bhugwandas Purshotumdass, Nanabhoy R. Ranina, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Dr. Shantaram Vithul and Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung. No. of voters 554.

Ward No. 4—Doongree and Oomerkarry—(3 members). The polling place is at Arthur Crawford Markets, Messrs. Hassumbhoy Visram, Cowasjee M. Limjee, Mooktajee A. Khumbla, and Ardaseer Merwanjee Sett. No. of voters 292.

Ward No. 5—Koombharwada, Byculla, Khara Talao, and Kammatteepoora—(4 members). The polling place is at Girgaum Police Court. Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Jooma Laljee, E. Freeborn, Chubildass Lulloobhoy, and Fazulbhoy Visram. No. of voters 363.

Ward No. 6—Khetwady, Girgaum, and Chowpatty—(3 members). The polling place is at Girgaum Police Court. Messrs. B. M. Wagle, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Bomonjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwallah, Janardhun Gopal, Venayek Ramchundra Luxumonjee, Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Dadabhoy Nowrozjee, Morarjee Goculdass, Soojaoodin Tyabjee, and Dr. Pandurang Gopal. No. of voters 231.

Ward No. 7—Walkeshwur and Mahaluxmee—(3 members). The polling place is at the Municipal Office. Messrs Raghunath Narayan Khote, John Macfarlane, and K. R. Cama. No. of voters 178.

Ward No. 8—Mazagon and Tarwarri—(2 members). The polling place is at Mazagon Police Court. Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, and Rustomjee Narialwalla. No. of voters 86.

Ward No. 9—Parell, Sion, and Sewree—(1 member). The polling place is at Police Station, Parell. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Cursetjee N. Cama. No. of voters 63.

Ward No. 10—Mahim and Worlee—(1 member). The polling place is at Custom House, Mahim Causeway. Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, and the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay. No. of voters 13.

The total number of voters is 3,474.

WHY NATIVE INFANTRY OFFICERS WILL NOT JOIN CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Cyclops," in his letter published in your issue of the 22nd instant, regarding the dearth of officers for cavalry regiments, hardly hits the right nail on the head, but what can be expected from a one eyed-chap ? Officers cannot be expected to volunteer for a branch of the service which is worse paid than their own branch. The pay of a Squadron Officer is worse than the pay of a Wing Officer, while the expenses of the former are certainly heavier than those of the latter. Even the pay of an officer of the old Bombay cavalry commanding a squadron in one of the present "Silly Dah" regiments is less than the pay of an infantry officer commanding a wing. Of course cavalry officers are utterly disgusted, and infantry officers prefer remaining where they are. A right good service has gone utterly to the dogs, and who can wonder at it ? Treat the cavalry branch of the Indian Service fairly, give the officers at least *as much* (they ought to have more) pay as infantry, give them a proper uniform, and not the present light blue dressing gown with silver yeomanry lace, which they are ashamed of everywhere, make *all* the regiments local, or else make *all* take their turn of reliefs, and you will ere long see a vast improvement in the service and a return of *esprit de corps*," but the service under the present organisation will never be what it used to be.

BINOCULAR.

THE POSITION OF JUNIOR OFFICERS IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your impression of the 19th inst. I see a letter signed "Social Respectability" on the subject of the position of the junior officers of the Native Army ; I have read it with much interest, being myself interested, but am obliged to confess that I was disappointed. It is but natural for every one, however well off, to wish for better pay ; and no one could for a moment dispute the fact of the officers of the Army being badly paid in comparison with those of equal service in the Civil Service ; but it must be admitted, even by the most discontented, that, as a rule, officers in the Army are not overburthened with work, and could not in justice expect to be paid very highly. Just let us for a moment glance at an officers pay, say a Lieutenant's ; he must draw at least Rs. 325 a month even as a Wing Subaltern ; if an Adjudant or Quartermaster respectively Rs. 475 and Rs 375, and is very frequently in receipt of pay for officiating in some other appointment. Now, junior officers of the present day, it may be taken for granted come originally from the British Service, and what are the rates of pay in a European regiment ? A Lieutenant draws Rs. 256 a month, and if he is fortunate, may be in receipt of Rs. 50 company allowance. How much of this last named sum goes to augment his pay ? I leave it to those to determine who have tried the experiment. The writer's experience generally showed a balance on the wrong side ; true there are a few appointments in the regimental staff, but how few among so many Subalterns ? I take it then as an admitted fact that the officers of the Staff Corps are better paid than they would be in a European regiment, otherwise why do officers join the Staff Corps as probationers ? This being granted, what would an unbiassed reader infer from perusing the letter in question ? Why, naturally that the expenses of a native infantry regiment are much heavier than in a British one, and this brings me to the chief subject under discussion. I have had a considerable experience in both services, and can say without any hesitation that it costs less to serve with a N.I. regiment ; the increase of pay ought, therefore, to put it beyond a doubt. "Social Respectability" makes a sweeping assertion, which he takes for granted will not be disputed, that the "majority of our regimental officers are in debt." This I deny. I maintain that only a small minority are in debt and even among this number the debt, as a rule, is trifling and generally incurred while on furlough. He next argues that pay does not bear the same relative value that it did in years gone by. This I grant at once, but did officers of similar service draw the same amount of pay in those days that they do now ? I opine not ; formerly an Ensign, drawing Rs. 202 a month, did not obtain his Lieutenancy for years, and a company was not gained often till an officer had completed the service which now gives him his majority ! During all those years he was little better off than a young Lieutenant now is on joining the Staff Corps. The writer of the letter in question seems to consider it quite impossible to "put by for a rainy day," or even to live on his pay, and wishes to know how it can be done. Of course some stations are more expensive than others, some messes are more extravagantly maintained, but it chiefly rests on the officer's own habits as to what he considers is his actual necessary monthly expenditure. Some officers may think it absolutely necessary to maintain three or four horses; others to lose at cards much more than can be afforded. My own experience is that every officer can keep his horse, deny himself nothing moderate in the way of liquor, live as a gentleman is supposed to live, join in all out-door sports, and at the same time not only keep out of debt but even put by a small amount each month out of his pay. I speak, of course, about bachelors. A married Subaltern I grant is hard put to it, and I fully agree that he has no business to marry. But I do argue that a bachelor in the Staff Corps, providing he starts clear of debt, has no cause of complaint against the pay of a service which he entered advisedly and of his own free will.

ONE OF THEM.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

POONA, 24TH JULY.

THERE is little enough news to send you this week. Even if I take refuge in the weather, I can only report that the sun made a feeble and ineffectual effort to shine yesterday morning, and another more successful one to-day. Last week also was very wet, and according to the natives it is ten years since the river was so much swollen as it was last Saturday. Twenty-four or twenty-five inches is our total, and if it goes on in this way, we shall soon reach that amount. Whether the clerk of the weather is going to liquidate (no pun intended) his business at once, or whether we are still to have our quota for August and September, I cannot say. In the latter case the ryots ought to have such a prosperous time of it as will enable them to pay off their debts in a more lawful way than they have been adopting of late. Ground down and ruined as the people have undoubtedly been for generations by the extortionous money-lenders, still there can be very little doubt there is some other explanation of these outrages, could the authorities only get at it.

Fenianism is a new phase of character in the mild Hindoo, at least in the unsophisticated agriculturalist. Among his betters, Fenianism of another type is rampant enough ; but shooting his landlord, or burning his banker's books, could never suggest itself to the passive *Koonbee* as a remedy for insolvency ; and his conduct demands some investigation. I may return to this subject again, however. At present I believe these disturbances have been almost entirely quelled.

The cricket match which was to have taken place on Thursday at the Gymkhana was postponed on account of the rain. Of course all boating operations are at a standstill. The water is almost level with the floor of the boat-house. The sight is very fine where the broad stream hurries along, as smooth as glass, till it darts with arrow like rapidity at a slight slope over the bund and at once becomes a roaring, seething mass. Badminton is the only amusement that seems to defy weather ; but I should not wonder if it succumbs to Lawn Tennis or some other mania ere long.

The usual Bazaar on behalf of Mrs. Beaumont's Native Girls' Orphanage is advertised for the 10th and 11th of August. It will be held at the Mission House, and under the patronage of H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse. This Bazaar has become a regular annual institution, and is wonderfully popular. I suppose the reason for this is that it affords one of those rare opportunities of combining duty with pleasure, and religion with fashion, which are so much prized when they do occur. You may go to a shop and neither see nor be seen ; the Bazaar is a more fashionable place of resort than the Bandstand itself. Again, if you pay double its value for what you buy, it is a legitimate consolation that you did it for a charitable purpose ; while, on the other hand, he who feels a pang at the thought of giving so much in charity finds the soothing reflection that he has got something for his money go far to make him a "cheerful giver." In this way human nature loves to make one weak motive eke out another ; and any scheme is sure to be popular which affords an opportunity of letting conscience have a hand in a work which conscience unaided might have failed to carry through. However, nearly every successful enterprise is more or less indebted to human weakness, and few institutions are more deserving of success than one which clothes, educates, and gives Christian teaching to such a large number of destitute heathen girls. And I believe this Poona Orphanage is well and wisely managed.

I heard some time ago that Lord Mark Kerr wished to have the Phayre Gardens put in order again. It has always been a mystery to me why such a lovely spot should be deserted in favour of those two barren areas on the parade-ground known as the Wanowrie and Ghorepoorie Bandstands. But so it has been ; and where this really fine garden extended with its walks and shrubberies and mazes, the primitive rustic now guides his plough and vituperates his bullocks. Among rich soil, and close to the little stream that runs by the back of the Roman Catholic cathedral, a better situation could scarcely be found for a station garden ; and now that it has been resolved, as I understand, to give up the one at the Yerrowda Jail, there will not be a single really good garden within our reach. Indeed, the Yerowda Jail can scarcely be called within our reach. The site of the Phayre Gardens, however, is quite within the scope of an ordinary morning walk, and if Lord Mark Kerr's design is carried out, we shall once more have a pleasant goal for our constitutionals. The influence of our practical-minded General has extended to the barrack gardens also, and numbers of soldiers may be seen any morning or evening grubbing about among well-kept vegetable plots, much to their own moral and physical well-being. While talking of gardens, I may mention that in the hands of Lt.-Colonel Goodfellow the little bund is wonderfully bright and neat, and possesses a good many really fine flowers. The dahlias are not out yet, but the balsams are worth seeing. The little patch of garden near East Street too is being enlarged by "annexing" another unsightly tract of mud and goats and street Arabs playing at marbles.

To say nothing of appearances, improvements like these cannot but make the place healthier ; and there is almost unlimited scope for such improvements, were there only the spirit and energy to carry them out, and supposing, of course, that the powers of Red Tape were propitious.

In dearth of news I must close for the present.

RAJCOTE, 23RD JULY.

WE have been having slight showers here, but not sufficient to fill the wells—in fact only about 3 inches have fallen in all during the monsoon.

Our Races are coming off, I suppose, but with the exception of Aga Khan's stable, there are only some four baggage ponies seen going round, one with his eye bandaged up, supposed to prevent his bolting to his stable to try and get some gram.

Of shooting there is a good deal this year. Three of our worst shots were out and killed some 18 floricans one morning, besides frightening a great many more. Parties are constantly out more for picnic purposes and the social weed than for shooting.

We have had a startling case of attempted murder and suicide, but at present both the persons concerned are alive. The man was a syce and cut his wife's throat and stabbed her in several places and then cut his own throat. Due justice will be done him by our "Candyed-Peel" between them if he only lives long enough.

Our gallant Brigadier has been attempting to have a parade to present a medal to some officer of the 28th Regiment N. I., for something or another, but the showers every evening have prevented it coming off. Free trade, sir, is the order of the day, as if a native understands what it means ; everything is at famine price in consequence.

Our small society are enjoying themselves, if one can judge from the constant roll of carriages along the road from 7-30 P.M. till daylight, and so they ought to, as I defy any station of the size of Rajcote to produce such *lovely woman* as we have here.

Public health is good as they say, and from the appearance of the residents here, I must say they look in good case.

"Barrister logue" is "viz." here ; they are to be seen of both colours and creeds, and I hear a great case is coming off soon, hence the advent of the "learned."

A small ditch has been dug for the coming steeplechase. It is only 18 feet wide and 7 feet deep, but riders will be glad to hear that the worthy digger of it is to be on the landing side case in hand ready to cut off legs or arms, or both if necessary.

MADRAS, 21ST JULY.

THE principal excitement of our past week's dulness has been the departure of Lady Hobart for England. Even then public sympathy for her Ladyship's sad bereavement took a very mild form of expression amongst the representatives of Government, but was more prominently displayed by those who have best reason to remember with gratitude our late Governor. The Volunteer Guards of which body he was honorary commandant, paraded at 50-30 A.M., on Sunday morning, to pay their last tribute of respect to Lady Hobart ; but were disappointed, as stress of weather delayed the arrival of the P. and O. steamer Deccan from Calcutta until late in the forenoon (18th instant) ; and it was twelve hours latter than the appointed time when her Ladyship bid farewell to Madras. Even then the intended act of courtesy was not forgotten. A letter from Captain Willoughby, A.D.C., to Colonel Coleman, conveying Lady Hobart's thanks and acknowledgment to the Volunteers. The Mahommedan community tendered an address of condolence, &c., which was received and also suitably acknowledged. They seem to feel Lord Hobart's loss deeply, and lose no opportunity of testifying their regret for the untoward event. A large party of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the pier to bid her Ladyship a last farewell, but the absence of a Government representative was noted and deemed an oversight by many. It is reported that Lady Hobart presented the Mahommedan Girls' Institute with ten thousand rupees previous to her departure. If so this is yet another instance of giving to them who have much, for it is a pretty well established fact that native communities are much better off in proportion than our own Anglo-Indians or Eurasians. Still English philanthropy ever finds something peculiarly attractive in the necessities of our *poor native brethren*. Speaking of our Volunteer Guards, I hear that the regiment is in a very satisfactory condition. Not long since Colonel Coleman put the question to them whether they would undertake to garrison Fort St. George in case of need and received a decided affirmative in reply ; since then their recruits have come in faster than ever. This redounds much to the credit of "young Madras," for having had experience in three different volunteer corps at home, I have no hesitation in saying that the Madrassees are well to the fore in military enthusiasm. Although English volunteers will doubtless always be ready when called upon, they invariably need considerable encouragement to maintain anything like steady attention and devotion to their cause, and considering how very superior are the advantages offered to them at home, our Volunteers here are not one whit behind any I have ever seen.

The Wallajah bridge, so long a public eyesore and nuisance with its broken-down footway, is about to be repaired at last, though from what is to be seen of it, things don't appear to be got much beyond the *order thereon* stage at present. The Tramway Company are reported to be only just able to cover expenses. It seems hardly possible for them to expect respectable people to patronize their cars whilst they keep them so dirty, and run them for native use only without the slightest regard to public convenience. Their plan appears to be, whenever feasible, to cram a car to its utmost capacity with natives of any caste or calling and then start, but never to run a car without a full load if it can be avoided by waiting ten or twenty minutes after the time of starting is up. If they want to improve their circumstances they must speculate and cater for the public comfort and convenience by runing invariably punctual to the appointed time, and by keeping their cars clean. Moreover, it would not be a bad plan if some part, say the front half of each car, could be always kept clear for passengers other than native. The civilized community, ladies especially, although circumstances may render the tramway a suitable mode of conveyance, do not always appreciate being packed like herrings in a barrel, "cheek by jowl" with half nude coolies or fisherman, or even with high caste painted Brahmin priests.

Inside Fort St. George gaspipes and lamps adorn every room and dwelling, but a very small portion of these have hitherto been in use. Now, after a lapse of five or six years, they are positively getting the *big gasometer* into working order, and it is expected that the burners so long idle will be brought into use shortly. Our pier, too, is being renovated and improved but little is said yet of the new harbour works, although matters are reported as progressing favourably. It is rumoured that the Madras Railway Company is about to follow in the steps of other companies in the matter of native employ. It is a great pity these "managements" cannot be taught to begin paring the thick end of the stick first, by retrenchment amongst "higher officials," instead of sapping their strength and endangering public safety by tampering with the working branches, who, in reality, give life to the remainder.

There is very little to say about Burma now. Occasional stories reach us of rebellion, &c. The murder of Mr. Margary has not really roused the British Lion. It was only like snatching one little hair from his whiskers, and after a slight growl, he is off to sleep again, leaving his tormentors to laugh in their sleeve, and make plots and preparations for picking out another *hair*, perhaps two next time. The day is gone by when the noble brute struck with his claws *first* and bellowed *afterwards*.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at its registered office on Wednesday, the 21st instant. There were twelve shareholders present. The advertisement convening the meeting being then read, Mr. Rehmoobhoy Hubibhoy was voted to the chair in the absence of the chairman of the board of directors, and the following special resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting, held on the 26th June last, were confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee, seconded by Mr. Mahomedboy Rowjee and carried unanimously—"That clause 6th of the articles of association of the company be altered so far as relates to the quorum of shareholders, that is instead of "twelve shareholders present in person, seven shareholders present in person or by proxy shall form a quorum."

Proposed by Mr. Kurreembhoy Ebram, seconded by Mr. Hurrukhchund Hunsraj, and carried unanimously—'That clause 10 of the articles of association of the company be altered relative to the qualification for directorship for two shares instead of three."

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

IN THE COURT OF THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE OF SECUNDERBAD.—JULY 22.

THE CROWN VS. R. MCDERMOTT AND G. REGEL.

This is a case in which the defendants R. McDermott an inspector in H. H. the Nizam's Public Works Department, and G. Regel, a law pleader and father-in-law to the first defendant, were indicted under clause 66 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act of 1872, and clause 193 of the Indian Penal Code, for giving false evidence before the Surrogate in order to obtain a marriage license.

Clause 66 of the Marriage Act provides that "whoever, for the purpose of procuring any marriage, intentionally makes any false oath, or signs any false notice, or certificate required by this Act, shall be deemed guilty of the offence described in Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code."

Clause 193 of the Indian Penal Code lays it down that "whoever intentionally gives false evidence in any stage of a judicial proceeding, or fabricates false evidence, for the purpose of being used in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine ; and whoever intentionally gives or fabricates false evidence in any other case, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine."

The particulars of this novel and interesting case, as far as could be ascertained, are as follows :—The defendant McDermott who was a young widower, being enamoured of his sister-in-law, Miss Isabella Regel, was desirous of entering into the bonds of matrimony forthwith, and thereupon applied to his pastor, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to perform the ceremony. The rev. gentleman being aware of the connexion which existed between the contracting parties and being doubtful whether the marriage would be legal under the circumstances, thought it best to make a reference to the chief of his district, the Revd. Mr. Hard at Madras. After consultation with a legal gentleman Mr. Hard communicated his decision to Mr. Robinson which was to the effect that as the English marriage law applied to India as well the contemplated union would not be legal and could not therefore be solemnized. The result of the reference was in due course intimated to Messrs. McDermott and Regel, but nothing daunted at such an adverse decision, McDermott applied to the Revd. Frank Brown, of St. John's Church, Secunderabad, to help him through the difficulty, but without effect. He then called on the Revd. Mr. Jolly, of St. Andrew's, Secunderabad, and stating an hypothetical case, viz., that of a man desiring to marry his deceased wife's sister, wished to be informed if such could legally be done. Mr. Jolly informed him that such an union was prohibited by the laws of the Church of Scotland, and that the marriage could not consequently be legally contracted. Foiled in every direction, but still determined to accomplish his purpose, the first defendant resorted to the questionable expedient of carrying the matter through by a clever *ruse* on the Government Chaplain of All Saints' Church at Trimulgherry. By means of false representations, and under the guise of respectability he succeeded in inducing the Rev. Mr. Russell—a new arrival—to solemnise the marriage by license on the 17th of May last, urging as an excuse for the apparent unseemly haste, that he expected to be ordered away on duty elsewhere almost immediately. The gravamen of the offence appears to have lain in the fact that the defendants McDermott and Regel—the latter of whom appears to have lent his willing aid to complete the deception—solemnly swore to the truth of the usual declaration that "they verily believed that there was no let or impediment or precontract, kindred or alliance or any other lawful cause whatsoever to bar or hinder the proceedings of the said marriage."

The prosecution was instituted at the instance of the Madras Government to whom the matter was referred by the Registrar of the Diocese upon a report received from Mr. Russell, and the defendants were accordingly arrested on the evening of the 19th instant, but were released on bail, and the case was called on for hearing on the 22nd instant. Mr. Abdool Kadir, law pleader, prosecuted on behalf of the Government, and Mr. Ramchundra Pillay watched the proceedings in the interests of the prisoners. After the facts as stated above were formally proved by evidence, the prisoners were respectively called upon for their defence. Both admitted having signed the false declaration and threw themselves on the mercy of the Court, but at the same time stated that while signing the declaration, they were under the erroneous impression that the marriage was legal, inasmuch as several marriages of a like nature had taken place, and that individuals connected by even closer ties of consanguinity have been married in England as well as in the Presidency towns of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, and even in the neighbouring station of Chudderghaut. McDermott added that having had no issue by his first wife—who by the way survived her marriage by only a few days—he was misled by the belief that his connection with his late wife's family had altogether ceased ; and further that the prosecution was instigated by his mother who was greatly opposed to both his first and second marriages. Regel added that he was in a manner coerced by the pressure of circumstances into lending himself to such a discreditable proceeding, and piteously pleaded that the Court would deal leniently by him in consideration of his advanced age, and the peculiar position in which he was placed.

This closed the case for the prosecution and defence, but sentence was reserved and the proceedings adjourned to Saturday, the 24th instant.

The case excited considerable interest, not only on account of its great novelty, but also for the reason that the second defendant is an old and well-known resident of the station, while the first defendant, by his second marriage with his sister-in-law within three months of the decease of his first wife, drew attention upon himself, and his conduct was made the subject of much unfavourable comment at the time. The court was thronged by a large number of Europeans and Eurasians—chiefly of the Methodist persuasion—long before the hour appointed for the trial, and much sympathy was evinced for the poor old gentleman who appeared to be bowed down with sorrow and repentance for the unfortunate error into which he had fallen.

We shall publish the sentence of the Court in a future issue.

PRIDE.—The pride of mankind is great. Recently a family in New York was awakened by unusual noises in the house, and, on turning out, saw the eldest hopeful rushing about in his suspenders, brandishing a new Wesson, and shouting, "There's a man in the house!" A long search failed to show any foundation for the young man's warlike demonstration, when he mildly informed the breathless and exhausted tribe that it was his birthday. He was 21.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CHOLERA IN KURRACHEE.

KURRACHEE, 24TH JULY.

Captain Fleming, of the 56th Regiment, died yesterday of cholera.

No fresh cases.

DEFEAT OF THE HAKIM OF LALPOORA BY NOWROZ KHAN.

LAHORE, 24TH JULY.

It is reported from Peshawur that Nowroz Khan has defeated and taken prisoner Zurdaa Khan, the Hakim of Lalpoora.

HEALTH OF THE PUNJAB.

Mr. Leighton, of the Lahore Bar, died very suddenly of cholera at Simla on Thursday last.

The health and agricultural prospects of the Punjab are generally good.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS].

THE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, 24TH JULY.

The following promotions in the Royal Artillery have been gazetted :—

Lieutenant Colonel F. M. M. Ommaney to be Colonel ; Majors Alured C. Johnson, Cecil B. LeMesurier, John Andrew Price, Augustus Henry King and Richard Roynon Jones to be Lieutenant Colonels ; Captains G. B. B. Hobart, William Straban, and Henry John Francis Shea to be Majors.

OBITUARY :—General Sir Thomas Holloway.

BREVET.

Colonels G. H. Vesey and J. G. Boothby to be Major Generals ; Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Bradford to be Colonel.

THE ARRESTED BANKRUPTS.

Messrs Alexander and William Collie, who were consigned to Newgate on a charge of fraud at the instance of the London and Westminster Bank, have been liberated on bail.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 24TH JULY.

The National Assembly adjourns from the 4th proximo to the 4th November.

The proposal of a dissolution of the Assembly has been rejected.

ALTERATION IN THE INDIAN TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM.

ST. PETERSBURG, 24TH JULY.

The Telegraphic Conference which was lately held here has adopted the Word rate System for India, the maximum number of letters allowed per word being ten.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 23RD JULY, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	61,000	bales.
Do Amount forwarded........	6,000	do
Do Week's Sales of Surats......	12,000	do
Do Amount forwarded........	1,000	do
Do Week's Imports of Cotton..	45,000	do
Do do Surats....	20,000	do
Do do Stock of Cotton....	1,000,000	do
Do do Surats....	239,000	do
Do Stock of Cotton in London..	105,500	do

There has been no change in Surats during the week, and the demand has been slight.

LONDON, 23RD JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 4⅞d.

In the Manchester Market there has been more sellers than buyers, but no change to report in prices.

7 lbs. Shirtings....................	6s. 10½d.
8½ lbs. do.	8s. 4½d.
40's Mule Twist	0s. 11⅜d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅞
5 do. French Rente, 1872......	105¼

The sum of £45,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Thibet.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 25th July, 3-30 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind W. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 1 inch 40 cents.

CARWAR, 25th July, 5 P.M.—Weather showery. Wind S. W. 6. Ther. 83. Bar. 29·91. Fall of rain 22 cents.

VINGORLA, 25th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 83. Fall of rain 72 cents.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 24TH JULY, 6-43 P.M.

French steamer Meikong, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 24TH JULY, 7-37 P.M.

French mail steamer Ava, from China, arrived.

THE Nawab of Bahawulpore and suite have been received by the Maharajah of Cashmere's Prime Minister at Jammu with becoming honors and he has started for Srinaggur.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday last reduced the rates of interest and discount, and the margin on advances on Government Securities, one per cent. all round.

WE are told by the *Pioneer* that it may now be looked on as settled that Majors-General Hardinge, Macdonell, and Donald Stewart will have the three commands at the Delhi Camp of Exercise.

MAHARAJA SINDHIA is about to pay a State visit to the Maharaja of Jaipur, and great preparations are being made at Jaipur for his reception.

THE date originally fixed for the 10th opium sale this year having been found inconvenient, it has been altered to the 1st of October. All persons attending the opium sales in future are to go provided with a ticket of admission.

It is stated that Captain R. H. Grant, R. A., will form part of the Staff of the Prince of Wales, as Q. M. G. of His Royal Highness's Camp, joining at Calcutta, where his services will be required in connection with the Star of India investiture.

THE *Madras Mail* reports that at the latest dates up to which information has been received, there was no case of cholera remaining under treatment at Negapatam, Paumben or Point Calimere. But Ramnad, Tranquebar, Combaconum, Palamcottah, Trichinopoly, Cuddalore, and Cuddapah were not yet free from the disease.

THE crop and weather report for the N. W. Provinces for the week ending the 24th July, shows that an average rainfall has occurred at Benares, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and other parts of the N. W. Provinces, but that rain is wanted in Mirzapore, Jhansi, Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Moradabad, and Almorah. The general prospects of the crops are reported to be good.

THE *Saturday Review* says :—A deliberate review of past Burmese politics, aided by the reports of commercial explorers and diplomatic agents, leaves us in no doubt that the whole Burmese Empire could be overrun by a competent commander with far less effort than it cost us to reach Coomassie. A fleet of gunboats, some regiments of the line, with Sikh auxiliaries, Madras regulars, and the newest engines of destruction, would prove, not for the first time, that swamps and jungles have ceased to be strongholds on which barbarian tyranny can long rely."

THE death is announced of Moulvi Hyder Hosein, for many years a leader of the Mahomedan Bar in the N. W. P. Suddur and High Courts, after a tedious illness at Delhi. The Moulvi was a wealthy landowner of good family in Jounpore, and was independent of his profession. But till lately he regularly attended the High Court, where his learning in Mahomedan law, his uprightness, and his dignified bearing won him general regard and respect. The Acting Chief Justice, at the sitting of the Court on Thursday last, expressed the regret of the Bench for the loss of the Moulvi.

WE learn from the *Madras Mail* that the Hon'ble R. Dalyell, Chief Commissioner of Mysore, has brought to the notice of Government that there are a large number of unemployed Eurasians in that province, and has suggested that some of them be sent on to Australia. Mr. Dalyell, having been furnished by Mr. T. G. Clarke with some particulars regarding the batches of young Eurasians who left Madras for Australia about twenty-five years ago, has submitted the same to the Government, and it would appear that the Government, with a view of giving effect to Mr. Dalyell's suggestion, have written to the Australian Government, for information as to how the Eurasians who emigrated to that colony have got on there.

RED tape when used as clothing for meanness is a very scant garment. The acting Governor of Madras has taken to wearing red tape, and his character is getting exposed. We read in the Madras papers that the Rev. Mr. Warlow, one of the Cathedral Chaplains, applied through the Lord Bishop to ask the Government to order a supply of new cloth belts to the Cathedral peons as those now in use are "disgracefully shabby." The reply of Government is : "In the several resolutions of the Government of India authorising the supply of furniture, &c., for churches, there is no allusion whatever to the supply of cloth for peons' belts. If the Cathedral congregation therefore desire to provide belts for peons they should be required to meet the charge."

As for the harvest of the sea, remarks the *Graphic*, which needs no previous ploughing, and asks for no rent, and which is of especial value on a deeply indented coast like that of the British Islands, we have gathered it in a very wasteful and heedless fashion. The remark especially applies to shell fish. Oysters long ago reached famine prices, and now the lobsters and crabs of the Eastern counties, in spite of the aid which Billingsgate derives from Norway, show signs of "giving out." The only effectual remedy is a close-time. Every animal useful to man—from the whale and the elephant down to the sparrow and the periwinkle—should be suffered to remain at peace while it is engaged in the sacred duty of breeding and rearing its young.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary, writing from Murree on the 19th instant, says :—Mr. Russell, the energetic Manager of the Central-Asian Trading Company, returned a short time ago from Yarkand. He brought some very good ponies with him, and some curiosities of sorts, besides a small quantity of silks and gold dust. He is very sanguine about the final result of his venture, and from what information I can pick up, I should imagine it must be a success ; but I fancy they will not know for certain what profit is realised till the arrival of the caravan which is expected shortly, with the bulk of the goods which he purchased in Yarkand, or accepted in exchange for the things he took up. The goods expected are, I hear, principally pushm, silk, carpets, and such like. He has certainly succeeded wonderfully in carrying so many muleloads of goods in safety over such a country, and back again, and his energy and perseverance must be very great.

THE Directors of the Madras Railway Company have commenced to make reductions in the salaries of the staff, commencing at the top. The salary of a railway official of the highest standing has been reduced by four-hundred rupees a month ; two railway officials of the higher class in the receipt of handsome salaries have received their *conge* ; another very high railway official, it is rumoured, has resigned, and leaves about the end of this year ; further reductions are on the tapis, and before the fever of retrenchment subsides, it is anticipated that the company will have effected a large saving, it is to be hoped without affecting detrimentally the efficiency and good management of the railway service. The Home Board have commissioned Mr. Macdonald to investigate into the working of the railway in all the departments, and to carry out necessary retrenchments. Mr. Macdonald has been about four months in Madras engaged in the difficult and delicate task assigned him, and, it is said, he does his spiriting anything but gently.

THE following letter from "a Country Rector" to the *Times*, shows that a good deal of work has yet to be done before the education of even the upper middle classes of England can be said to be finished. A "memorial" window was proposed to be placed in a certain church, and the design for the same is described by the correspondent alluded to, to have been as follows :—

SIR,—I have before me a design for a window which it is proposed to place in a village church in Lincolnshire, as one of a group memorial of the late vicar, his widow, and two sons, clergymen, one of them a missionary of the Church Missionary Society who died in India. May I be allowed to describe the design? The window is of two lights. The dexter represents a cardinal in red hat and stockings, red robe with blue lining, and a nimbus round his head of a colour resembling olive-green. The sinister light has an archbishop with mitre, pall, polychromatic vestments, and a blue nimbus round his head ; in his left hand a pastoral staff, and in his right the Sacred Heart, crimson, with gold flames issuing from the top. The drawing is signed by an eminent London artist, and is submitted by the present vicar as a suitable memorial of his predecessor, who was an Evangelical of the old school, and of his widow, a lady whose dread of "Popery" was almost morbid. This work of art, sent by the vicar to the senior member of the late incumbent's family, has reached my house in the course of its circulation "for approval." I suppose that if we, or our wives, are pleased to "approve," and to pay for it, there is nothing to hinder its being placed in the church to transmit or to obscure the daylight. Whether there ought to be any higher authority with a voice in such a matter I do not venture to judge.

THE ancient Sanscrit manuscripts are well known to be written on palm-leaf, and according to a recent report made to the Indian Government by the Baboo antiquary, Rajendra Lalamitra, now employed in examining into the subject, the oldest known date back nearly to the beginning of the twelfth century. Such records, it is stated, are extremely rare, the majority of the palm-leaf writings not going back beyond the end of the sixteenth century. On the other hand, the paper MSS. of Sanscrit writings are found to be many of them much older than was believed, one copy of the "Bhagavata Purana" on this material being of the year A.D 1310. The secret of their existence and preservation is not merely that the natives of India knew how to make good stout paper nearly six hundred years since, but that they carefully sized it with yellow arsenic laid over with a vegetable emulsion, and so effectually preserved it. For the report tells us that "no insect or worm will attack arsenicized-paper." And, although it seems that the superior appearance and cheapness of European paper has of late years caused it to be adopted for official and other documents needing preservation, the Baboo adds, "This is a great mistake, as it is not near so durable, and is liable to be rapidly destroyed by the insects."

THERE was a very amusing race (says the *World*) on the last day of Stockbridge races ; a sweepstakes with owners up, and welter weights of course. Lord Aylesford, Sir George Chetwynd, 'Mr. Rolly,' Mr. Reginald Herbert, and a Polish gentleman whose name, as I have grave doubts about the spelling, I sha'll decline to give, were the riders. It was hoped that Sir John Astley would have been among them, but the utter impossibility of getting the hon. member for North Lincolnshire into a 4-lbs. saddle precluded the idea. It was a rather tight fit for some others, and Lord Aylesford in trousers and no straps did not look the good thing that himself and Chandos turned out to be. He won with great ease, and his account of the race was most amusing. It occurred to him at the park that as he did not know the course the best thing was to follow some one who did, and he determined to keep the young nobleman who rides under the name of 'Mr. Rolly' in view. So he waited with Chandos in the rear, sat perfectly still on him, and was astonished when he found at the distance that he was passing his horses, and utterly overwhelmed with wonder on discovering he had won. The reporters, moreover, described him as 'challenging' Lady of the Lake, he being quite unconscious of having done anything of the sort. As Chandos ran badly two days before, with a crack jockey on his back, it would really seem as if (riding) ignorance was bliss.

THE *San Francisco Chronicle* published a long letter from London written by "a Lady Correspondent." The writer says :—"The pictures in our country of Carlyle are not very good ; he has not the wrinkled visage and thought-weary, almost unhappy, expression generally seen in them, but rather the friendly, happy look so apt to characterize the old age of a well-spent life ; his thick head of hair not entirely whitened ; his blue eye is bright, but looks worn with use ; his form is thin and feeble, and the continual trembling of his hand must interfere greatly, if not entirely, with the use of his pen. Expecting our visit, his eyes and whole face lighted up with a smile of welcome as he entered the room extending both hands in greeting. His first words after those of welcome, were of singular beauty and appropriateness ; they were a quotation from his own favourite Ossian, in reply to my companion's congratulation on his apparent good health ; 'Yes,' but "Age is dark and unlovely." The almost solemn sadness of the tone in which he spoke the words changed to cheerfulness as he immediately added 'But I ought not to complain,' and then to vivacity as thought and reminiscence followed each other in uninterrupted flow. It was quite wonderful to recall how much he had said in our short visit ; he knew that we had come to see and hear a great man, and he paid us the compliment of putting as much of himself as possible into our half-hour with him. He ran over this and that history with apparently no mental effort, and then, touching upon the present and himself, said that the strangest thing in the world to him were the little boys and girls in the streets. Of course it would not have been Thomas Carlyle had he not indulged in a little downright good scolding, and that scolding was about California. 'You are doing no good there ; you are harming the world. Cover over your mines, leave your gold in the earth, and go to planting potatoes. Every man who gives a potatoe to the world is the benefactor of his race ; but you, with your gold, are overturning society, making the ignoble prominent, increasing everywhere the expenses of living and confusing all things.' Expressing the hope that he would live years, to which he replied, 'You need not wish it for me, but I must await my summons,' we bade him adieu and passed out again into the world, which for the moment seemed shrunken and small."

A BERLIN correspondent to a Mercantile paper in England, wrote early last month about the state of trade in Prussia as follows :—"Every branch of commerce and industry in Germany is now involved in a crisis of such extraordinary severity, as not only to endanger the capitalists, but even the very peace of the country itself. In the iron trade alone we have fifteen millions sterling exposed to the greatest anxiety, and six hundred thousand dissatisfied workmen, *who know the use of arms*. After the late war, we were obliged to complete all the *materiel* of the army ; we constructed a great many fortifications, and the railway companies were compelled to arrange properly for all the terrible wear-and-tear of the preceding eight months. The demand for objects of consumption was much greater than Germany alone could supply ; so that we were forced to purchase largely from abroad. The indemnity received from the French, not only served to pay the expenses of all public works, but also to reimburse the loans contracted by Germany before and during the war. Capital suddenly set free in this manner, sought investment : paper was bought, of which speculation had raised the price far beyond its real value. Imaginary wealth influencing the consumption, caused increased production. Prices and salaries went up, to the great injury of national production, which got dearer, and was, both in quantity and quality, inferior to what we produced before the war. The workmen formed themselves into unions, and dictated to the masters extravagant wages. The ironmasters of the old German states made gigantic efforts to rival the manufacture of English Bessemer steel, which distanced our productions, and injured our trade immeasurably ; and after fearful sacrifices of money we discovered that there was too much *phosphorus in our ores* to admit of successful competition with it. Then we sacrificed more money in vain endeavours to extract the superabundant phosphorus from our ores. Meanwhile we were losing not only foreign markets, but also some of our home ones. The English manufacturers produced at a less price, goods of superior quality, and executed orders much more quickly than we could do. In the hope of remedying this state of things, and very anxious to conceal our real prosperity from England, we imported at enormous cost, from Spain, Algeria, Sweden, and Elba, what we were assured was the right sort of ore. But, in result, each of these importations was more unsatisfactory than the other ; so then, we pulled our hats over our faces, and sent large orders to England. The product was greatly superior to anything we had made before. But, our workmen, while they insist upon exorbitant wages, have neither the intelligence, nor the activity and perseverance of the same class in England. Their military life has not increased their mechanical value in any respect ; and so, we still continued selling at a price which was literally less than the cost of production. Our capital has been wasted cruelly ; and to add to the enormity of our losses, the Lorraine province which we obtained from France in 1870, sends annually, something like 260,000 tons of iron into the German market, all of which, before the war, was sold in France. This is a blow from which we shall not recover for many years to come in Germany."

BOMBAY.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—Ragoo Bundarce was fined Rs. 10, and bound over to keep the peace in the sum of Rs. 25, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, on Saturday last, for having assaulted Bagoo, woman.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Esso Wittoo, having been convicted, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, on Saturday of obtaining Rs. 4, by false pretences from Hussain Seega, was sentenced to one month hard labour.

A DRUNKEN BUGGY DRIVER.—A Hindoo named Ragoo Shoproo was charged on Saturday last, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having been found drunk while plying his vehicle for hire, and was fined Rs. 5.

ASSAULT.—Two Mussulmans were charged on Saturday last at the Fort Police Court, with having assaulted Shaik Ismael Janoo, and were sentenced to one day's vigorous imprisonment each, by the presiding Magistrate.

THE AMEER OF KASHGAR.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Hakeem Sadula Khan as commercial agent at Bombay on the part of His Highness the Ameer of Kashgar.

STEALING CANVAS.—Arjoon Narayen, who was marked on the charge sheet as a newsvendor, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, on Saturday last, at the instance of a Mr. Hepworth, with having stolen a quantity of canvas, and, having pleaded guilty, was sent to jail for a fortnight.

A CONSTANT DRUNKARD.—On Saturday an individual, who was described as a cooly, and a constant drunkard, was sent to jail for a week with the option of paying a fine of Rs. 9, on having pleaded guilty to the charge of having been drunk and incapable.

WORKHOUSE "GENTLEMEN."—Two men, named Wright and Johnston, who are at present inmates of the Workhouse, were on Saturday charged, before Mr. W. Webb, with having refused or neglected to pay Luximon Wittoba, buggywalla, his proper fare, after having driven in his buggy. Having no money, they were sentenced to one day's imprisonment each.

THEFT FROM A STEAMER.—A man named Enas Martin was on Saturday last charged, before the presiding Magistrate at the Fort Police Court, with having stolen a counterpane and several other articles, belonging to the s. s. Strathclyde. The prisoner was prosecuted by the stewart of the ship, and, having been found guilty was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—In our Saturday's issue under this heading appeared a statement that the charge of trespass against Mr. Shapoorjee Framjee had been withdrawn by the plaintiff's brother, who had also apologized for having had anything to do with the matter. We have received a letter from the brother, Mr. Merwanjee Bomanjee, in which the statement referred to above is said to be false, and it is added that no apology was tendered to the defendant. We have also received a letter written on behalf of the sister of Merwanjee Bomanjee, whose name also was mentioned, that the statements made by our correspondent are not true.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA Ins. Cts.
July 23rd	Friday	1 10	0 65	0 30
,, 24th	Saturday............	0 29	0 22	0 19
		1 39	0 87	0 49
Previously Registered.....		34 37	30 13	39 36
Total fall up to date.		36 73	31 00	39 55
Rainfall last year to 27 July		56 85	57 36	64 20

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ repeated on Saturday last the performances at the Grant Road Theatre which on the previous Saturday were so well received. The house on Saturday was very well and most respectably attended, and the applause that greeted the performers was hearty, and, moreover, was well deserved. In the comedy—"Delicate Ground"—the acting of both Mr. and Mrs. Read was judicious and excellent, that of Mrs. Read was very natural and perfectly unaffected, and is specially deserving of praise. Mr. Rogers, as Alphonse De Grandier, made his second appearance. He deserves praise for his energy and his evident desire to do his best. His talents run in the direction of low comedy, for which he found plenty of room in the Operetta which followed, called the "Swiss Cottage," in which he played the character of "Natz Tick" with considerable vigour and in a manner that merited the applause he received. Mrs. D'Arcy Read appeared as Lisette Gierstein, and acted her part well. The evening's entertainment concluded with the pantomimical sketch of "Love in a Tub." Some regret was expressed that Mr. and Mrs. Read had not the opportunity till the end of their visit to Bombay of showing what they can do on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre, which, by the way, has been so refurbished and decorated as to be quite "a pretty little theatre." The floor of the dress circle is covered with matting and the improvement in the internal appearance of the theatre is very marked. The performances of Saturday will be repeated on Thursday next, under the patronage of the Freemasons of Bombay.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—JULY 24.

(BEFORE GUNPUTRAO BHASKER, ESQ.)

GUZA DALLA AND ANOTHER V. J. C. LOPES.

THIS was a claim for a sum of Rs. 229-10, and interest thereon, and the plaintiffs claimed an order for payment in full within eight days, on the ground that they were shortly proceeding to an outstation.

The defendant said that his salary was only Rs. 90 per mensem, and that he could not possibly discharge the debt, which he admitted within the time mentioned.

After some discussion, his Honour made an order that the defendant should pay an instalment of Rs. 50 immediately, and afterwards complete the payment in full of his debt by other instalments.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

CRICKET MATCH.—MILITARY vs. CIVILIANS.

AN exciting match was played on Saturday between the above two elevens. Play was announced to begin at 10-30, and had this been carried out, both sides would have had a second innings, and a close finish would probably have resulted. As it was, absentees from both elevens caused the opening of the game to be delayed till 11-25, when the Military took the field, deputing Gunner Ford and Mr. Young to attack the defensive positions taken up by Messrs. Wyer and Norman Oliver. A leg-bye only resulted from Ford's first over, and Oliver scored a single from the first ball delivered by Young, which Wyer followed up with two two's and a single, and a cut for two from Ford's second over. In Young's second in hitting at a full pitch Oliver's bat turned in his hand and he gave an easy chance to Marshall at short leg, which was accepted. One wicket for 8, Byrne followed, and both batsmen played steadily the trimmers delivered by Ford and Curtis who had arrived late, and taken the ball from Young. In the latter's third over, Wyer had his stumps disarranged by hitting at and missing a half volley, and retired with a contribution of 14, by six twos and two singles, 2 wickets for 22 runs. Gell came next, but Byrne only kept him company for a short time, being bowled by Curtis for 10, comprising a good leg hit for 3, two two's and three singles. Gell was immediately afterwards bowled by a shooter from Ford, for a contribution of 3, 3rd and 4th wickets for 30 runs, and things began to look queer for the Civilians. Balfour followed Gell, and with Cameron, who had taken Byrne's place, kept the field employed, bringing on Knapp in place of Curtis off whom Cameron made two good hits to leg for a 4 and a 3. Balfour was caught at cover point by Arnott off Ford, after a carefully played innings, though he only scored 4. 5 wickets for 65. Graham came next, and he and Cameron hit merrily in all directions, bringing Young on in place of Knapp who retired in charge of his dog ! The score continued to mount up with two's, three's, and four's, and Graham gave a finishing stroke to a fine innings of 22, by a clean leg hit off Ford for 5, and was immediately afterwards bowled by Young, 6 wickets for 102. A. Oliver was nobbled by the same bowler with a ball which pitched first on his toe and then on his bails, seven for 102. Read came next, but Cameron had to leave immediately afterwards owing to a finely judged catch by Arnott at long off. He had been in more than an hour for a well-played 45, with only one difficult chance to point low down, after he had made 40. Read was bowled by Curtis shortly afterwards for a duck and Candy who had gone in in the place of the absent Forrest had his bails dislodged by a trimming ball from the same bowler, leaving Chalmers not out with 2. Total of the innings 104. The Military suffered a great loss in the absence of Boddam, who was on duty in the forenoon, and who had he been there might have contributed to a smaller score sheet on the part of the Civilians. As it was the following is the analysis of the bowling :—

Corpl. Ford.	85 balls,	29 runs,	3 maidens,	2 wickets.
Young....	25 ,,	12 ,,	0 ,,	3 ,,
Curtis	74 ,,	27 ,,	3 ,,	5 ,,
Knapp....	45 ,,	18 ,,	2 ,,	0 ,,
Gr. Dicket.	20 ,,	15 ,,	0 ,,	0 ,,

It was now tiffin time, and after a goodly quantity of Mr. Pallonjee's eatables and drinkables had been put away, the Civilians turned out, deputing Read and Wyer to bowl to Corporal Ford and Curtis. Six overs were bowled for 8 runs, when Ford put a ball into A. Oliver's hands at point and retired with 4 to his name. One wicket for 10 runs. Spens succeeded to the vacancy, and commenced active operations at once by hitting Read to square leg, and Wyer, in the following over for 4 each. This brought on Gell, who was well on the spot bowling four overs, three maidens, for 2 runs. Spens was luckily for the Civilians run out when he had contributed 22, his principal hits being two four's, five two's and singles—two wickets for 39 runs. Captain Marshall followed, and defied the bowling at both ends for some time, reminding one of the exasperated professional bowler's remark regarding a noted "stick." "Bowling to that gentleman is just like bowling against a sanguinary wall." Meantime Curtis who had been playing steadily and well was bowled by Wyer for 11 comprising two three's and singles. Three wickets for 41 runs. Dr. Arnott kept Marshall well employed in running, but he too misjudged a run, and suffered the penalty, four for 60, of which Arnott contributed 10 by three two's and singles. After this a change came over the spirit of the Military dream, Gell was too much on the spot to be trifled with. In first rate form he caught and bowled Marshall, whose 10 was made up of 8 singles and a two, and immediately after caught Bedford in the slips of Cameron, who had relieved Wyer of the ball. Fifth and sixth wickets for 61. Gunner Richards then made a straight drive for 3 off Gell, when Cameron bowled Knapp for 0, and Gunner Cooper, who went in for Boddam, did not score, driving a ball sharp back to Gell. Eighth and ninth wickets for 65, Young made a single and was caught in the slips off Gell, leaving Marryat not out for one ; another score at the fall of the 10th wicket 70, or 34 behind. The bowling analysis showed as follows :—

Wyer ..	75 balls,	26 runs,	6 maidens,	2 wickets.
Read ..	30 ,,	14 ,,	1 ,,	0 ,,
Gell....	71 ,,	23 ,,	5 ,,	3 ,,
Cameron	30 ,,	3 ,,	3 ,,	3 ,,

After the usual interval the Civilians commenced their second innings, but both Boddam who had now turned up and Ford were too much on the spot for larks! Chalmers and Forrest went in first, and both were bowled by Boddam, the former for 13 and the latter for 7. Chalmers made two good square leg hits for 4 each, and Forrest one to long leg for a like figure. Oliver played the first ball he got on to his wicket and retired scoreless, 3 wickets for 30 runs. Gell batted well, making an excellent leg hit for 4 off the fast bowler, a three, and two singles, and then drove a hot one back to Boddam, retiring with 15 to his name, 4 wickets 39 runs ; Balfour had made 3 and let one into Boddam's hands at slip, 5 for 39. Graham had a shooter from Ford who was now tremendously on the spot and returned scoreless, 6 for 40. A. Oliver played very steadily, but he lost the companionship of Wyer, who made a single and was caught by Arnott in the long field off Boddam ; and Cameron who after scoring 5 had his off stump knocked clean out of the ground by Ford. Seven for 41 and 8 wickets for 49. Oliver made another 3, and then Byrne was bowled by a crafty break-back from Boddam, 9 for 52. Read and Oliver kept their wickets up well and the score stood at 73 before Boddam got one past Oliver whose 17 comprised a 3, four two's and single. Read not out 10. The analysis of the bowling was exceedingly good, Boddam having bowled 117 balls for 45 runs, 7 maidens, and 7 wickets ; and Ford 115 balls for 26 runs, 11 maidens, and 3 wickets.

The clock had struck 6, and it was a dull evening with a bad light, so that there was no chance of the Military being able to pull the 108 runs they required to get to win. Nevertheless, they commenced at once, and Spens and Boddam began by hitting at and running everything. Boddam was well caught by Oliver at the wicket of Cameron for 5, and Arnott was bowled by Wyer for 3. It was now too dark to see, and stumps were drawn, Spens being not out 12. Thus ended a very pleasant match, and it was only a pity it could not have been played out. Being only a one day's match, the Civilians were the winners on the first innings.

The following is the score :—

CIVILIANS.

1ST INNINGS.

M R Wyer, b Curtis...	14
N R Oliver, ct Marshall, b Young...	1
C H Byrne, b Curtis...	10
H G Gell, b Ford	3
C A W Cameron, ct Arnott, b Curtis	45
D Graham, b Young...	22
L H Balfour, ct Arnott, b Ford	4
A Oliver, b Young	0
H S Read, b Curtis	0
A B Chalmers, not out	2
L Forrest, b Curtis	0
Byes	1
Leg Byes	2
Wide Balls	0
No Balls	0
Total......	104

2ND INNINGS.

A B Chalmers, b Boddam	13
L Forrest, b Boddam	7
N R Oliver, b Boddam	0
H Gell, ct and b Boddam	15
L Balfour, ct Boddam, b Ford	3
D Graham, b Ford	0
A Oliver, b Boddam	17
M Wyer, ct Arnott, b Boddam	1
C W Cameron, b Ford	5
C H Byrne, b Boddam	0
H S Read	10
Byes	1
Leg Byes	1
Wide Balls	0
No Balls	0
Total......	73

MILITARY.

1ST INNINGS.

H A Curtis, b Wyer	11
Corpl Ford, ct N Oliver, b Wyer	4
J Spens, run out	22
Capt Marshall, ct and b Gell	10
Dr Arnott, run out	10
Major Bedford, ct Gell, b Cameron	0
Dr Knapp, b Cameron	0
Gunner Cooper, ct & b Gell	0
C Young, ct Cameron, b Gell	1
Capt Marryat, not out	1
Gunner Richards, b Cameron	5
Byes	2
Leg Byes	0
Wide Balls	4
No Balls	0
Total......	70

2ND INNINGS.

J Spens, not out	12
A M T Boddam, ct Oliver b Cameron	5
Dr Arnott, b Wyer	3
Major Bedford	[illegible]
Capt Marshall	[illegible]
Capt Marryat	[illegible]
C Young	[illegible]
Dr Knapp	[illegible]
Corpl Ford	[illegible]
Byes	[illegible]
Leg Byes	[illegible]
Wide Balls	[illegible]
No Balls	[illegible]
Total......	31

ATTACHMENT AGAINST THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

SOME time ago the agent of this Bank filed a suit against Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy for the recovery of a large sum of money in respect of certain calls on shares standing on such name. The defendant pleaded that he never held shares in the said Bank. The suit was thereupon withdrawn by the plaintiffs without liberty to file a fresh one in respect of the same cause of action. The agent having failed to pay the certified costs of the defendant, amounting to Rs. 94-9, a writ of attachment was issued on the 20th instant, in pursuance of a judge's order, signed by Mr. Justice Bayley, and executed on Saturday afternoon by the Sheriff by attaching the safe and other moveable property of the Bank, up to a late hour on Saturday, the money was not paid. Messrs. Prescot and Winter were the defendants' attorneys, and Messrs. Lynch and Tobin represented the Bank.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE SUIT.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY AND OTHERS V. COOVERJEE PRAGJEE AND OTHERS.

Third Day, Friday, 23rd July.

THE further hearing of the case came on this day before Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Purcell, with Mr. Lang and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Advocate-General, with Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Purcell continued his address on behalf of the plaintiffs. On Thursday, at the rising of the Court, he was stating the various bargains which Mungesh Purshotum made of his land, and he especially referred to the enlarged views he (Mungesh) took as to the land he was entitled to as soon as the share mania took place in Bombay. Besides these bargains for the large portion of land to which he had no title, Mungesh Purshotum had previously entered into a bargain for the sale of a piece of land known as Mungesh Purshotum's land. Now, in 1863 about the month of April, the learned counsel would be able to prove to his Lordship by oral and documentary evidence, that Mungesh Purshotum endeavoured to induce one Dossabhoy Rustomjee Doctor, who would be called as a witness, to purchase this piece of land which had been described, the piece bounded on the north and north-east by the Towers of Silence. The negotiations went so far that a certain sum of earnest-money was paid by this gentleman, which, however, he succeeded afterwards in recovering. It would be proved to his Lordship that the ground pointed out to him, for he (Dossabhoy) went over the ground himself, was this little piece of ground, and that Mungesh Purshotum told him that his property was bounded on all sides by the land of the Parsee Punchayet. Furthermore the evidence would show that he entered into a written agreement at this time with Mungesh Purshotum, in which the boundaries of the land were so described. Now his Lordship would recollect that while reading the extract for another purpose from the "Kolassai Punchayet," he (Mr. Purcell) pointed out that at one time negotiations were going on for the purchase of this land. In the year 1842 undoubtedly a bargain paper was entered into between Radhabai, the mother of Mungesh Purshotum, and the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet for the purchase of this piece of ground. In an entry, dated 3rd October 1843, in the nonds of the Punchayet this clearly appeared. (Reads the entry, which states that a bargain paper for the purchase of Mungesh Purshotum's ground appertaining to the hill has been entered into, and Rs. 50 paid as earnest-money.) Now, that purchase was not completed. The history of its not being completed did not seem very clear, but probably it was that the Trustees of the Punchayet were not satisfied with the title shown by Mungesh Purshotum. In the year 1849 there was some further discussion with reference to the purchase by the Punchayet of this piece of ground, and in that year a letter was addressed by Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy to the Trustees of the Punchayet. It was dated 5th April 1849. To show the connection of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy with the matter it was necessary to refer to one or two other incidents. In 1837 Radhabai executed a bond in the penal sum of Rs. 6,000 for a debt of Rs. 3,000 to one Jeswuntjee Jadowjee. Though the bond was made out in the name of Jeswuntjee Jadowjee, the real lender of the money was one Govind Ramjee, and Govind Ramjee became apparently after that time seriously indebted to Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and he (Jeejeebhoy) expected through the payment by the Punchayet to Radhabai, and through Radhabai's payment to Govind, that he would be able himself to obtain some payment of the debt due by Govind to him.

The Judge—I understand you to say that you do not in this suit claim this little piece of land.

Mr. Purcell said yes. Now, at the time of these negotiations there was deposited by Mungesh Purshotum with plaintiffs the original bill of sale of what, he did not say was this property, but what he meant to be this property adjoining the walls of the Towers of Silence. It was deposited about the year 1842 or 1843. Now in a cover endorsed in the handwriting of the deceased mehta of the Punchayet was found this document. The endorsement is this :—"Former deed of Mungesh Purshotum. Agreement for sale was made. Purchase one hill for Rs. 450, Rs. 50 have been paid on account thereof." This document was undoubtedly left with plaintiffs as the original bill of sale, and had remained in their possession ever since. That mortgage was referred to in Radhabai's mortgage of 1837, and was a document which the counsel thought would play an important part in this case, for he should have to refer to it again for quite a different purpose. There was this recital in Radhabai's mortgage :—"She, the said Radhabai, widow, has deposited with the said Jeswuntjee Jadowjee the deed of sale in English relating to the said mortgaged property, bearing date 3rd July 1780." The document bore date 1780, and was in the English language.

The Judge—If it was entered in that mortgage to Jeswuntjee, Mungesh Purshotum seems to have got it back in some way.

Mr. Purcell—Yes, my Lord, undoubtedly. You see Jeswuntjee was paid a certain sum. Your Lordship will see from the letter from Jeejeebhoy it is quite clear that Jeejeebhoy from his own pocket credited Govind Ramjee, who was really Jeswuntjee Jadowjee.

The Judge—You trace it from that mortgage into the hands of Jeswuntjee ?

Mr. Purcell—And Jeswuntjee is really Govind Ramjee. The bill of sale is in these words :—"Ramchundra Sewba Senoy, debtor. To a hill called Amboochee-bhaut belonging to Nanjee Nowrojee Parsee, sold to you by public outcry by our Worshipful Mayor, Rs. 225. Bombay, 5th July 1780." Now, the document on which the claimants relied in their written statement was entered in the Sheriff's book. Now, the plaintiffs' contention was that this entry was a forgery, either in whole or in part. They say it is a forgery, first, because it does not correspond with the original bill of sale which they have found ; secondly, it is a forgery because it describes a portion of land of such extent as to make it perfectly impossible that the entry could be either a correct one or an honest one. They say further that it bears this internal evidence of being a forgery that the handwriting of this paragraph is different from any other handwriting in the book ; that not only is the handwriting different, but there is no similar entry in the whole book from beginning to end, although there are several orders running through the book for attachment of property. Further, on inspection his Lordship would find that it appears at the foot of a page where it could be very easily inserted. Again it appears out of its ordinary sequence in the book according to dates. And again the ink of many of the letters shows clearly that that ink was put on the paper at a tolerably recent date. If his Lordship looked at it with a magnifying glass, his Lordship would see the want of connection between the up and down strokes as if the entry had been made in imitation of another hand. Then, the entry on the next page is May 29th, and this is an entry of the 5th of July. The previous entries on that page are the 28th and 29th of May, and the entry on the next page is the 29th of May.

The Judge (after examining the book)—It looks suspicious, certainly. I see that part of the page appears to have been subjected to the action of fire in some way.

Mr Purcell—I might call your Lordship's attention to another document. It has been pinned on by the Prothonotary. It is a letter addressed to J. W. Orr, and signed by Poondlick Mungesh, the son of Mungesh Purshotum, and he dates it curiously enough the 1st of March 1780.

The Judge—This seems to have been subjected to the action of fire also. You see it has been written for him ; he signs in Guzerati ?

Mr. Purcell read the letter, which was as follows :—

"SIR,—Be pleased to allow me true copies of the documents which are in your records upon the name of Ramchunder Sewba Senoy, 1781. To Ramchunder Sewba Senoy, plaintiff, and Nanjee Nowrojee, defendant, certificate of the sale of a hill. Dated 26th May 1780. Endorsement on the Portuguese deed dated September 1776 ; and a receipt for Rs. 40-2, dated 8th June 1780. On taking search I find they are in your record, and your clerk knows of the same ; and in the meantime I request you will be good enough to search for another bill from the Sheriff to Ramchunder Sewba Senoy, dated 6th July 1780, and if found, please allow me a copy of the same on payment of fee for the same. Dated this 1st of March 1780."

Mr. Purcell—The Portuguese document mentioned in this we cannot find any trace of, but this letter is an indication that this man had been very carefully studying this book, whether through the influence of some friends of his who may have been in the Prothonotary's office or not. Now, my Lord, that document was in this cover bearing the endorsement, a translation of which I have read, and in the same cover and under the same endorsement were these two letters, which throw light on the matter and show the connection between this letter and Jadowjee.

The Judge—The entry in the book does not correspond with the bill of sale.

Mr. Purcell—Your Lordship will notice that in the entry in the book the sale is to be by public auction—in the bill of sale it is said to be by public outcry, which was undoubtedly the form of sale at that period—then the word "public" was also, your Lordship knows, a hundred years ago invariably spelt with a k.

The Judge—The spelling is different. "Senoy" is the only corresponding word.

Mr. Purcell—Well, in this same cover we find these two letters. One of these letters is dated the 4th of February 1843, and is from Ballajee Jeswuntjee, son of Jeswuntjee Jadowjee, to Mungesh Purshotum. It runs thus :—"My dear Sir,—You have no objection to pay to Govind Ramjee the whole amount, as I have been directed to receive the whole sum due against you." Then there is a postscript :—"After payment I shall execute a general release." The other letter is from Mr. Acland to Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee, one of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, and is dated 17th August 1844 :—"I am requested by Govind Ramjee to give you notice with reference to the agreement you have entered into with Radhabai, widow of the late Purshotum Senoy, deceased, and the mother of Mungesh Purshottum, to purchase a piece or parcel of hill or high land situated near the Parsee dokma at Chowpatty, that the hill has been mortgaged by her to him amongst other property for a large sum which has not yet been paid. He has no objection to your completing the purchase of the hill on your paying the purchase-money to him as mortgagee, and if after this intimation you pay the purchase-money to her or to any other person or persons on her behalf, it will be at your own peril and risk, and he will hold you responsible for the same and for all the charges which he may incur by your so doing." Now, both in the original bill of sale and in the entry in the Mayor's book, the name of Nanjee Nowrojee appeared as the person against whom the execution was issued. The defendants based their title in one Nanjee Ruttonjee. No doubt there was such a person in existence. His name appeared as the owner of certain properties, amongst which was a small property producing two furras of batty, and called Amboochee-bhaut. That property had never been altered from the name of Nanjee Ruttonjee to any other name.

The Advocate-General—I don't say we found our title in Nanjee Ruttonjee.

Mr. Purcell—If my learned friend says he does not find his title in Nanjee Ruttonjee, it will considerably facilitate my case. The plaintiffs would be able to show that Nowrojee Nanjee could not have been the representative of Nanjee Ruttonjee, nor could Nanjee Nowrojee have been his representative either. Nanjee Ruttonjee was a man of considerable wealth, and all his property passed recently into the hands of a gentleman who would be called before his Lordship, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett. It would also appear from the "tome-book" that Nanjee Ruttonjee must have been a man of weath. The claim in the Mayor's Court was for Rs. 500 ; and it was sold and produced Rs. 200 only. In the first place, Nanjee Nowrojee, if he had been a representative of Nanjee Ruttonjee, could not have been in a state in which he could not command a sum of Rs. 200 ; and even if so, execution would have gone against other properties as well to satisfy the whole claim ; and therefore he (Mr. Purcell) said that Nanjee Nowrojee could not have been a representative of Nanjee Ruttonjee. Therefore, there seemed to be no connection between this property and the property of Nanjee Ruttonjee. The name Amboochi-bhaut meant nothing more than the "garden of mangoes ;" and the learned counsel would be able to show that on Malabar Hill itself there were seven different Amboochi bhauts. But supposing that his Lordship was of opinion hereafter that Nanjee Ruttonjee was possessed of a property called by that name, situated near the Towers of Silence, the title of which came to the defendants, the learned counsel argued that the said property must have been swallowed up in the larger properties around the Towers of Silence, and that it could be no other than this small piece of ground, the property of Mungesh Purshotum. If there were an Amboochi-bhaut near the Towers of Silence, it must be limited to this little piece of ground, Mungesh Purshotum's, which had always been described as producing two furras of batty. It could have been only one-fourth of Dossabhoy Cooverjee's land. The learned counsel said he had now touched on most of the points on which he intended to offer evidence for the plaintiffs ; and he would call his Lordship's attention to the fact that plaintiffs were distinctly in a position to prove that they have had this property in their possession for a period of 100 years. They should be able to prove possession during the whole life-time of a generation, borne out by entries in their books from year to year and the receipt of rents for these properties. They should be able to prove that the names of their predecessors in title have been entered in the rent rolls and the tome-book ; and that those names stood in those books until the dishonest alteration by Gunnesh Ramjee in 1872. They should prove that they had paid the Municipal taxes all the time. They should prove the payment of money in every case. They should prove by deeds and documents that it is their property through their various predecessors in title, and by other deeds in which their claim was fully recognised. It was no disrespect to the Court, therefore, when he submitted that his clients were entitled to a decision at this early stage on the question of title ; and yet he was instructed to say that his clients were pleased that his Lordship's opinion had enabled them to lay the whole case before the Court. He (Mr. Purcell) did not care for any flaw his learned friend might detect in the title-deeds of the properties ; it was sufficient for the plaintiffs to say that they had been in possession of the lands through their predecessors in title for a number of years ; and that the mere fact of twelve years' possession gave them a claim to the property. As far as the plaintiffs were concerned, they were pleased to have an opportunity of bringing before the Court a full statement of their various titles, because they were indignant that certain influences and prejudices in high quarters had been brought to bear against them, as evidenced by the extraordinary conduct of the police on the 27th March 1873, when a forcible entry was made upon their property—property which they had held for a whole generation. They were still more indignant with regard to certain rumours as to the manner in which they had acquired the several properties. These gentlemen were naturally indignant that they should be considered to have consented to taking lands which did not belong to them ; and they therefore desired to satisfy his Lordship—as they were sure the evidence would satisfy his Lordship—that they had not come into possession of any of the properties in an underhand way. They wanted to show that every one of those properties had come into their possession as honourable men, and in a manner becoming their position as leaders of the Parsee community.

Evidence was then called for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Govind Gungadhur examined by Mr. Hart—I was for ten years in the Collector's office in this Surveyor's Department previous to 1865. I know the grounds in dispute, and have made search in the Collector's office for information regarding them. The oldest books I have searched are the "tome" book, the rent rolls, the register of deeds, and files containing correspondence. This is the "tome" book, commencing with 1752, and shows entries of the holdings of different individuals, the numbers of bills under which taxes are paid by the people ; and descriptions, the produce, and the amount of tax are also given. Those particulars are given in columns under different headings. At page 11, under the serial number 44, I find the name of Manockjee Dorabjee. (Reads it. The entry is put in. It shows that certain trees on Malabar Hill were cut down on account of Manockjee Dorabjee.) I find another entry in the name of Manockjee Nowrojee. (Reads it. It says two furras of batty or rice is the produce of two hills on Malabar Hill in the possession of Manockjee Nowrojee.) The rent roll shows the holders of the land, the ground rent they pay, and the Collector's numbers. This is a report book for Malabar Hill for 1816. I find here a report of a survey made by Colonel Dickinson of Malabar Hill and Breach Candy. This book contains the index to Colonel Dickinson's survey, and there is a map referred to of the survey. In the map each holding is marked by a boundary line and a number. In the index the numbers in the map are first noted, and next the Collector's numbers, with the names of the plots, the proprietors' names, and the actual area measured by the surveyors. The plot No. 38 in the plan is what is now called plot No. 2 ; No. 39 is plot No. 1 ; and No. 37 is plot No. 3. In the index, under No. 37, the name of the proprietor is Dossabhoy Cooverjee and Joseph Maria DeGa. The names of the land of Dossabhoy are Raghiacha and Siavar-Kewnicha. The name of Joseph Maria DeGa's land is Ronlischa Sinvar The area is 772 burghahs. (Gives other measurements and produce.) In the index of No. 38 the name of the proprietor is Dadabhoy Manockjee ; the name of the land is Bhatti Bhagli and Doleschi ; and its area is 176 burghahs. In the index of No. 39 the name of the proprietor is Essoba Pillajee ; the name of the land Vattiotaliachi, Ranzanichi, and Nicolas. Its area is 222 burghahs.

The map of survey of 1816 and the index or appendix to the survey of Malabar Hill in 1816 are put in.

Witness continued—The map and the index from the Collector's office are considered reliable : they are signed by a Government officer. The report on the survey is signed by Mr. Davidson, Revenue Surveyor. These are the rent rolls commencing from 1741. They are produced from the Collector's office. I now turn to the rent roll for 1760, and under the Collector's number 446 I find the name of Dadabhoy Manockjee as proprietor. Rent rolls were made each year till 1848, when they were made to last for ten years. From 1760 to 1828-29 the same name appears under the same number. It appears that in May 1831 the name of Dadabhoy Manockjee is erased, and the name of Shapurjee Poonjiajee is inserted under the same number 446. I have a seen deed of the transfer of the property under No. 446. The name of Dadabhoy Manockjee does not appear again in the rent roll. I now turn to the rent roll of 1740-41, and I find the name of Merwanjee Bhaeejee under the Collector's No. 53, which number remains attached to his name till 1750-51. In that year the No. 53 is changed to No 56, while in the "tome-book" the corresponding number is 51. In 1752-53 the No. 56 is changed to No. 57 against the same name. The name of Merwanjee Bhaeejee stood under No 57 until 1825-26. The rent rolls for two or three years after 1825-26 are missing. I now turn to the "tome book" for 1750-51, and find that against the name of Merwanjee Bhaeejee are the Nos. 51 and 53 in the "tome-book" and the rent roll respectively. I now turn to the volume for 1845-46, and under No. 43 I find the entry "Walkeshwur Hill, of Parsee Caste," and the names of the toddy drawers are given. Nos. 45 and 46 are put down "Walkeshwur Hill, of Parsee Caste." No. 44 is put down as of Purshotum Senoy. I turn to the Abkari books for 1858-59, and under No. 56 is the entry "Malabar Hill, Parsee Punch Caste." The other corresponding numbers are 56, 58, 59, and 60. No 58 stands in the name of Purshotum Senoy. These numbers have remained the same as against the same properties down to 1873, when I inspected them. I don't know how the Municipal bills are made out. The Municipal Commissioner gets his information for Municipal taxes on toddy trees from the Collector's office. I don't know where the Abkari books were kept previously to 1845. I have heard they were kept by the Commissioner of Police. I have made a careful survey through the "tome book," rent rolls, survey book and index, but have not found anywhere the name of Nanjee Nowrowjee, or Nowrowjee Nanjee, or Ramchunder Senoy, or Purshotum Ramchunder. I have found the name of Purshotum Senoy in the Abkari book. "Amboochi-bhaut" means a place where mangoe-trees grow. "Bhaut" means an open piece of ground. There are several Amboochi-bhauts in Malabar Hill and Breach Candy. Some of the names given in Colonel Dickenson's map are retained to this day. I know the name of Mullinder : it is the name of what is marked under No. 33 in the map. I know the Municipal burning-ground, marked No. 35 on this plan, but I don't know the old name by which it was known. The name of the proprietors of the burning-ground, No. 35 in the index, is Govind Jugonnath Naik. No. 35 is bounded on the north by No. 39. From the enquiries I made I found that No. 35 stood in 1819 in the name of Mackoond and Govind Jugonnath Naik. From 1842 to 1845 there was a transfer of the property to Hormusjee Bomonjee. I was employed in the Collector's office when it was proposed in 1864 to make a cutting for a road through Malabar Hill. I was head surveyor at that time. A plan was made out for the intended direction which the road was to take. Government furnished a plan of the road to the Collector. The proposed road was to be on a level with the present Queen's Road, and was to come out near Sir Cowasjee Jehangier's present residence in Nepean Road.

It was now past 5 o'clock, and the case was adjourned until to-day.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

BANGALORE RACES.

THE lotteries to-day were as poor as the Steeple Chases promise to be to-morrow. The starters are

THE GRAND MILITARY.

		st.	lb.
Mr Besdee's	Phantom	12	0
Mr Besdee's	Cyclops	10	10
Mr Henry's	Othello	12	0

Phantom changed hands to-day and two horses are in one stable Phantom and Cyclops.

THE AGRAM PURSE.

		st.	lb.
Mr Hill's	Roysterer	10	11
Mr Taaffe's	Artaxerxes	10	11
Mr Henry's	Surprise	10	10

THE HUNT STEEPLE CHASE.

		st.	lb.
Mr Besdee's	Phantom	12	4
Capt Kenny's	Warwick	12	7
Mr Besdee's	Cyclops	12	4

There was great delay in filling up the first amalgamated lottery on the Grand Military and Agram Purse—but at last the whole number of tickets (1500) were taken, giving Rs. 750 for each race.

The horses sold pretty well, the biddings are given below.

GRAND MILITARY.

	1st Lottery.	2nd Lottery.
Tickets	750	500
Phantom	450	270
Othello	380	200

AGRAM PURSE.

	1st Lottery.	2nd Lottery.
Tickets	750	[illegible]
Roysterer	510	287
Artaxerxes	110	60
Surprise	40	49

HUNT STEEPLE CHASE.

Tickets	500
Phantom	320
Warwick	100

The rain continued all night but it is now fine.—*Madras Athenæum.*

DOUBLE MURDER AT BUCKSHI ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(*Indian Railway Service Gazette*)

A MOST brutal double murder was committed on the 16th instant on the Railway line between Dooree and Sehora Stations. From the inquiries we have made it appears that about the close of the evening on the 16th instant a *Bairagi* (religious ascetic), probably an assumed character, applied to two keepers of Gate 101, about four miles from Sehora on the Jubbulpore side, for shelter for the night, urging the inclemency of the weather. The Gatemen at first refused compliance, but were subsequently induced to yield to the man's entreaties, for strangers are prohibited by Railway rules from remaining at such places. Several of the workpeople employed on the line about the locality, who were passing out at the time after depositing their tools at the Gate to return to their homes for the night, heard the colloquy between the Gate-keepers and the stranger. During the night, when the former were asleep, the *Bairagi* armed himself with a heavy adze or carpenter's *basula* and murdered the two sleeping men. So effectual appears to have been his practised hand in deeds of violence, that neither awoke to consciousness whilst the other was being hacked to death. The blows appear to have been directed chiefly at the head or neck of each. The motive seems to have been the possession of the pair of silver bangles (Kurras,) which the senior of the Gatemen had on his hands, worth about 12 rupees, and which the man was noticed to have on his person on the evening of the 16th instant. Nothing in the hut was disturbed, the adze or "basula" alone being absent from amongst the tools and implements of the workpeople, and which was subsequently found at the back of the gate covered with blood, by Mr. H. Gardener, Inspector of Government Railway Police, Jubbulpore Extension line, who was travelling on the line when he heard of the murder at Sehora on the morning of the 17th instant. Mr. Gardener instantly made his arrangements and proceeded to the spot, Gate No. 101, by trolly. The "basula" he found had the property mark E. I. R. on it, and on comparing its edge with the wounds on the body of the murdered men, the cuts corresponded exactly in measurement with the width of the tool's edge, and left no doubt on his mind that that was the instrument of death used by the murderer. We are glad to be able to add that the murderer was captured the same day, due entirely to the indefatigable and prompt exertions we are informed of Mr. Gardener, who sent information by telegram to all the likely places on the line of both the E I. and G.I.P. Railways, giving a description of the "*Bairagi*," and the result happily was that before the close of the day he got a telegram at Dooree roadside station from his Head Constable at Kutnee, on the line (about 30 miles from the scene of the murder), that a man answering the description was selling two silver bangles there for Rs. 8/8 as. A return message was forthwith sent to capture the man and send him in safe custody. The wretch has since confessed, seeing there was no hope of escape from the proofs and evidence already forthcoming. The man is about 30 years of age, tall, stout and fair-skinned. The heartless brute, to save himself trouble in taking off the bangles, chopped off both hands at the wrists, to make the removal of the ornaments easier, and the very clothes of the murdered men were found on his person. The case will doubtless be committed for trial to the Sessions by Captain Hellet, the Magistrate, who has investigated it. Mr. Gardener is deserving of *Kudos* for his prompt and energetic action, to which is chiefly due the capture so quickly of the culprit, who would perhaps otherwise have escaped into Native territory. One of the murdered men has left a widow and two young children, and the other an aged mother and sister who depended respectively on the murdered man for their support

ADDRESS TO LADY HOBART.

(*Madras Mail.*)

THE following is a copy of the address of condolence to Lady Hobart on behalf of the Muhammadan community of Madras, which was agreed upon at a meeting of Muhammadans held at Royapettah, on the 14th instant. The address, which was in the Hindoostanee language, was presented to her Ladyship in a silver case, together with an English translation, by a deputation consisting of the following gentlemen :—Hyder Jung Bahadoor, Ibrut Jung Bahadoor, Moulvie Abdool Ghani Khan Bahadoor, Mohamud Yusoof Sahib, Doctor Moodeen Sheriff, Mohamud Issack Sahib, Syed Shah Ali Sahib and Abdool Ruzzack Sahib.

MADAM,—On behalf of the Muhammadan community of Madras, we, the undersigned, beg respectfully to approach your Ladyship to express our heartfelt sympathy for the great sorrow and affliction which have befallen you, and to assure you that the bereavement under which you now mourn is felt by our community with a keenness second only to that of your sorrowing relatives.

Apart from the more generous sentiments which cannot fail to have been excited in such a community as ours, by the dignity and impartiality which characterized Lord Hobart's administration in its bearing upon all classes of the public, the remembrance of his important special services to our community is alone sufficient to fill with feelings of the warmest attachment, the heart of the most unthinking Muhammadan. Permit us, therefore, to make on this mournful occasion, our humble acknowledgment of some of the grounds on which we feel ourselves under a lasting obligation to cherish with honor and gratitude the memory of our deceased Governor. Lord Hobart took his seat as Governor of Madras in 1872, and filled this high office only for a period of about 3 years. During this period, short as it was, his attention to the administration in all its departments has been such as to draw forth eulogiums from all sections of the public. He has been acknowledged to have been a student and a philosopher endowed with a contemplative mind richly stored with knowledge, free from any trace of selfishness or vanity, and intent on doing good to his fellow beings, regardless of race, condition, or creed ; to have exerted himself in an unobtrusive manner to promote the welfare of the Presidency, and especially that of its chief city ; to have been peaceful by nature, by study, and by principle ; to have striven with a firm hand to give rest to the land from the calamities of over-taxation, as was shown by his successful resistance of the Government of India's proposal to raise the duty on salt ; and to have saved the masses throughout the Presidency from the universal introduction of the house-tax, and the system of tolls under the provision of the Local Fund Act, the operation of which is now limited to the larger centres of population.

Without, however, enlarging on Lord Hobart's measures of universal good, applicable alike to the whole of the public, in which the Muhammadans came in only for their proper share, it becomes us in this place to dwell more especially on the benefits of which our community has been the particular recipient. Perceiving that the true cause of the backward state of western education in our community was owing chiefly to the great disadvantage at which the Muhammadan youths were placed in consequence of primary instruction not being conveyed to them (as in the case of the Hindoos) through the medium of their vernacular, he directed the establishment of two elementary Anglo-Hindustanee schools at Arcot and Vellore, and of corresponding classes in the existing schools at the principal centres of the Muhammadan population, such as Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Mangalore. As a part of the same plan, and with a view to the further encouragement of Muhammadan students, the school fees payable by them were greatly reduced throughout the Presidency. Having thus provided increased facilities for the advancement of education among the rising generation of Muhammadans, Lord Hobart was equally anxious for raising the social status and prospects of the elders of the community. Remarking the almost complete exclusion of the Muhammadans from any share in the administration of the country which they once ruled, to be a great injustice, His Lordship directed the employment and promotion, as opportunity offers, of a fair proportion of qualified Muhammadans in the public service, and by a second and a third order, sought the serious enforcement of this measure by all the Heads of Departments. Not the least among the measures by which Lord Hobart rendered himself dear to us was the kindness and courtesy which he invariably showed in his personal reception of native gentlemen. Indeed, in the exhibition of the social virtues, Lord Hobart in addition to the gentleness of his own disposition, had the inestimable advantages of having your Ladyship for his accomplished companion, and was thereby enabled to make the influence of these virtues felt in spheres, which, but for such companionship could not have been reached. To your Ladyship, too, personally, the female part of our community is under special obligations. Your Ladyship has established schools for Muhammadan girls, and taken a warm interest in their progress, and we all feel, that after your Ladyship's departure these infant institutions will miss a truly parent-like patroness. Repeating our deep expressions of sympathy for the great affliction which will cause your Ladyship's premature separation from the land over the society of

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which you have for 3 years so beneficially presided in conjunction with your lamented husband, we beg to subscribe, &c.

Lady Hobart's reply, which was read to the deputation by Captain Willoughby, Aide-de Camp to the Governor was as follows:—

Hyder Jung Bahadoor and Gentlemen,—Lady Hobart desires me to say, that at the present moment it is impossible for her to offer any adequate reply to the address which you have read to her. The appreciation which you express of Lord Hobart's labours in this country gives double force to your words of sympathy, which she feels most deeply.

The high value with which you regard Lord Hobart's efforts, while he was Governor of Madras, to open to your community the advantages of education, is indeed to her a satisfactory proof—if such a proof was wanting—of the wisdom which he brought to bear on this question; for the thought of favouritism to any one community in this Presidency would have been incompatible with his high sense of justice. He found that circumstances had made it difficult to you to take advantage of opportunities which were opened to all, irrespective of creed; he felt that differences of religion and language had *accidentally* shut you out from these privileges, and the removal of such disabilities was all at which he aimed. In these efforts he was merely acting on the policy which had been adopted by Her Majesty's Government at Home, and in these measures he has ever been supported by the present Viceroy of India.

The privilege which has been offered to Lady Hobart to make friends with the ladies of your community is one which she has greatly valued; and their readiness to work with her and other English ladies in the establishment of schools for Mussulman girls, has enabled her to give expression to Lord Hobart's desire to educate more fully young girls of all races in the Presidency.

Lady Hobart is thankful therefore to find that you still wish her to be President of the Hobart School for girls, and though she may for a time be living in England, her active support and interest will be given to the well working of this institution.

Pray accept once more the assurance of Lady Hobart's appreciation of your deep sympathy.

PICKINGS FROM THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO."

◆

WHIFFS.

A CONTEMPORARY is responsible for this important announcement:

"Yellow hair is going out of fashion, and not considered quite respectable. *Chignons* are also falling off. When will coquettes of both sexes learn to respect nature, and cease to dye daily?"

It is said that the profits of the Paris *Figaro* last year amounted to *seven millions of francs*. They charge a pound a line for a puff, and ten times this rate for not publishing articles. If it progresses thus a few years longer, it may hope almost to reach the amount of the profits of the *Oriental Figaro*.

"I forgive you, Sir Knight," said one of Walter Scott's heroines, "I forgive you, as a Christian."

"That means," said Wamba, "that she doesn't forgive him at all."

Figaro feels inclined to borrow Wamba's remark, and apply it to the present attitude of certain Bombay Editors one towards another. "There need be not beatrical shaking of hands," has a wondrous Christian-like sound.

Sir Dinker Rao, the late Dewan of H. H. Scindia, it is said, either has already proceeded, or is about proceeding, on a pilgrimage to Akulkote, the abode of a celebrated Hindu ascetic, who "besides enjoying a high reputation for sanctity throughout the western part of this (Madras) Presidency, possesses the character of being a worker of miracles." "This," says the *Eastern Chronicle*, "would seem to imply that the Brahmin ex-Minister is entirely free from all taint of scepticism in matters of religious belief." It might also imply that he is sufficiently credulous to warrant the conclusion that he is not possessed of over-much judgment or sound common sense. Fancy any sensible man actually believing in the performance of miracles in this matter-of-fact age.

Young authors are constantly inflicting their namby pamby effusions upon their friends and acquaintances, and constantly expecting favourable criticism. One of them recently offered one of his compositions for publication, and was advised to try its effects on the people at home, without acknowledging its authorship. He accepted the advice, and the result, we are told, was something like this: his mother fell asleep, his sister groaned, his brother told him to "shut up," and even his wife in the most dulcet of tones enquired: "Won't that do?" After this he found out for himself that his productions were not exactly the gems of literature he had hitherto considered them; and, in disgust, he burned his portfolio, recovered his digestion, and has since lived a happy and contented life. What a blessing if all scribblers would take a warning by this, and either cease altogether wasting their time and money in writing a quantity of totally unreadable rubbish; or, at all events, if the *cacoetes scribendi* is too strong upon them, that they will have mercy upon their friends and relatives, and leave their productions in the obscurity of their portfolios.

THE following verses were written years ago by a dear friend now no more:—

I.

Out Sir, out Sir, what are you about Sir?
You kiss my daughter? ah! young dog, I'll pull your ugly snout Sir.
A pretty fellow, you to be a pattern of morality,
Caught in the act of such a glaring breach of hospitality;
I tell you what it is, young man—if you do that again, Sir,
You'll find that if I have a girl, I also have a cane, Sir.

II.

And you too, Miss, such goings on you'll rue, Miss;
When Ma comes home and finds it out, she'll smack you blank and blue Miss;
Upon my word it shocks me quite, such horrid impropriety;
Remember, Miss, your family's position in society.
How dare you go and compromise your precious reputation?
Why, one would think you never had a bit of education.

III.

Oh, Sir, no, Sir, you need not take on, Sir;
Miss Dobbs and I became engaged a long time ago, Sir;
And as to kissing, why, good Sir, with lovers that is customary,
And sure it wasn't very strange for me to give a buss to Mary;
I've done it fifty times before, and on this very spot here,
And very pleasant it has been: say, Mary has it not dear?

IV.

Yes, John, yes, John, I see we're in a mess, John;
And since papa has found it out, I'll candidly confess, John,
I'll say for many a happy day I've loved you as my life, John,
And soon I hope the Parson may proclaim us man and wife, John:
Papa'll consent—I know he will; but if he should say nay, John,
Why, then, to cut the matter short, we'll have to run away, John.

V.

Ha! Miss, ha! Miss, ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! Miss,
A very pretty way indeed to speak to you Papa, Miss;
But never mind, I'll not refuse, I see you've lost your heart John,
And I am not the cruel man such turtle doves to part, John:
Marry you may this very day, but whistle for a dowry,
As sure's my names is Jacob Dobbs you shall not have a cowry.

VI.

Lor Pa, lor pa! Oh that would be a bore Pa.
And what a pity didn't think of all this long before, Pa.
The voice of filial duty calls, and it would be a sin, Pa,
To break that dear old heart, and lose the dear paternal tin Pa;
But pray forgive us, fond Papa—Now, John, my love, be steady (Both kneel)
Tip us your blessing, Governor, we're man and wife already.

G. R. W.

THE new class of schools in England are, we understand, causing a good deal of excitement in some households. A little boy, a regular attendant at one of these schools, one day at breakfast began balancing a spoon on the edge of his tea-cup. Calling the attention of the family to the fact, he told them that that spoon was now *in equilibrio*. The boy's father at once caught up his hat and made for his office, his mother hid behind the door, and all his little brothers and sisters screamed and rolled about under the table. The little boy has since been sent to a boarding school.

INDIAN CURRY.

ANSWER SOLICITED.

CAN the man who was cut up by the loss of his mother in law, seek any redress under the proposed, "Vivisection Act?"

THE FIRST MAID.

THE latest argument we have heard in favour of the "Women's Right" question was addressed by a lady to a celebrated Doctor of Divinity, with whom she was discussing the equality of the sexes. "You must admit, Doctor," said she, "that woman was created before man!" "Well, really, madam," replied the astonished divine, "I must ask you to prove your case." "That can be easily done, Sir, Wasn't Eve the first *maid*?" The discomfited Doctor, it is said, retired in disgust, and registered a solemn vow never again to be entrapped into a discussion with a woman.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE ARMY ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

IT is instructive at times to carry back our minds a hundred years or so, and to see in what manner our forefathers would have considered some question which at the present moment may be interesting us. Some are eager to remove Knightsbridge Barracks because they are an eyesore; others, whose minds still retain the memory of the Hyde Park riots, are no less eager to keep them up for the sake of the public security. That which prudent men now look upon as a safeguard, 135 years ago was considered as a source of great danger to the liberty of the State. It was not, indeed, the question of barracks at Knightsbridge, but of barracks in general, that was under discussion. The Spanish war had just broken out, and in 1740 the Ministers brought in a bill for the augmentation of the army. In January of the following year there was a debate on the clauses in the Mutiny Bill relating to the quartering of soldiers. In the "Parliamentry History" both these debates are given at great length, and are full of interest as showing the position of the soldier in those days and the feelings with which our forefathers still looked upon a standing army. As they both dealt to a great extent with the same subject, and as the one followed the other so closely in point, we shall quote from either indifferently. Lord Gage argued with great warmth that if "so great a body of troops is kept on foot in England it will be the finishing stroke to our liberties. For as the towns in England will not be able much longer to contain quarters for them, most of those who keep public-houses being near ruined by soldiers billeted on them; so, on pretence of the necessity of it barracks will be built for quartering them, which will be as so many fortresses with strong garrisons in them, erected in all parts of England, which can tend to nothing but by degrees to subdue and enslave the kingdom. But if even this scheme should be attempted, it will be incumbent on every Englishman to endeavour to prevent it by all methods; and as it would be the last stand that could be ever made for our liberties, rather than suffer it to be put in execution it would be our duty to draw our swords, and never put them up till our liberties were secured and the authors of our intended slavery brought to condign punishment." Mr. Gybbon said, "In a little time you will have no inns, alehouses, or other public-houses in the kingdom; at least not near sufficient for quartering your army, and then you must quarter your soldiers upon private houses or build barrracks for them. The latter, I confess, I should rather submit to, though I think the certain consequence of it would at last be a military government, because it would in a short time render our army a sort of distinct people. While our soldiers are quartered in the public-houses up and down the country, it preserves a correspondence and an intimacy between them and the people; they often contract friendships together, which preserves in the army a regard for the people, and makes them look upon themselves as nothing more than fellow-subjects; but if they should once come to be lodged in barracks, separate and distinct by themselves, they would soon begin to look upon themselves as sole masters; they would then break off all correspondence with, and lose all regards for, the people, and would be the same in every respect with foreign troops." Mr. Pulteney said, "A numerous standing army, whether in quarters or in barracks, is absolutely inconsistent with a free government. It must be admitted that a standing army in quarters will always be more troublesome to the people than a standing army in barracks; but for this very reason I shall always be for keeping our army in quarters, that the people may be sensible of the fetters which are preparing for them, before such a number can be forged as may be sufficient for shackling them close down to the ground." General Wade, speaking on the other side of the question, said:—"Even barracks, which are here made such a bugbear of, are not in the least frightful to me, though I have as great a regard for the liberties of my country as any gentleman in this House. . . . But the people of this country have been taught to associate the idea of barracks and slavery so close together, that, like darkness and the devil, though there be no manner of connection between them, yet they cannot separate them, nor think of the one without thinking of the other." Strong as was the dislike to a standing army at all, yet, except when the question rose of increasing it, the dislike was rather speculative than practical. The Jacobite Shippen, at the end of 1739, said in the House, "I now stand up to make my anniversary oration against a standing army. I have made one and twenty already, of which fifteen were never seconded, and this will probably be the sixteenth." As soon as he had finished his oration "he walked out of the House without waiting to know the success of his speech." And yet in the first of the army debates of the following year, the Lord Chancellor said, "It will be easily granted by your lordships that no motive but necessity—necessity absolute and inevitable—ought to influence us to support a standing body of regular forces, which have always been accounted dangerous, and generally found destructive to a free people."

The large increase that had been made in the forces owing to the Spanish war pressed very heavily on the innkeepers, on whom the soldiers were for the most part quartered. Provisions, too, had gone up in price and the innkeepers began to dispute the meaning of the clauses in the Mutiny Bill relating to the quartering of soldiers. Sir William Yonge, Secretary of war, in bringing in amended clauses so as to remove all uncertainty, said—"It has been, till very lately, thought that the owners of inns and other places were soldiers are allowed to be quartered were obliged to furnish the soldiers with diet and small beer for themselves, and with hay and straw for their horses, if demanded; and the owners of inns and other such places have till of late generally done so without charging more for it in their accounts than the paymaster was by Act of Parliament required and limited to pay; but of late years a different way of thinking has begun to prevail, and the owners of inns have begun to refuse to supply the soldiers at the rates allowed by the Government, pretending that they are not obliged, unless they approve of the prices allowed." The rates allowed certainly were not excessive—for a foot-soldier 4*d.* a day, and for a trooper's horse 6*d.* It was generally admitted, however, that in ordinary times the allowance was enough. Mr. Bramstone, who spoke against the amended clauses, said, "There has never been, that I know of, such a scarcity in England as to make it impossible for a man to subsist upon 4*d.* a day, if he contented himself with the coarsest sort of provisions." He went on to say that out of his 6*d.* a day pay the soldier might have more to spend on himself if part of it were not stopped that "he might appear clean shaved and well powdered at a review. For my part, I think a man without any powder in his hair, and even with a long beard, may look as like a soldier and do his business as well as a man with a smock face and powdered locks." Mr. Sandys said that one of the innkeepers' grievances lay in this, "that in times of plenty the soldier will furnish himself because he can perhaps do it at 2*d.* a day, but in times of scarcity he will oblige his landlord to furnish him because he cannot do it, perhaps, under 8*d.* a day." The soldiers, as can be seen from this, could either buy their own food or force their landlord to supply it at a fixed price. In times of plenty it was they, therefore, who made the gain, and in times of dearth it was he who bore the loss. If the soldiers were discontented with the food given them "they grow mischievous;" we read "they cut the linen, mangle the plates and dishes, and play many other tricks by which the landlord suffers. They do not always behave in the most civil manner to travellers even of the first rank; for lately at North Allerton they seized on and carried off a reverend prelate's dinner, upon pretence that the landlord had not provided sufficiently for them." Among other questions that had arisen was one as to the allowance of beer to which a soldier was entitled. The Secretary-at-War said, "I shall take this opportunity of proposing on my part that every man may have a daily allowance of the three quarts. One quart to each meal may be allowed in my opinion, to be sufficient, and sure no gentleman can imagine that by this limitation much superfluity is indulged." Mr. Carew objected: "Three quarts a day are surely more than the demands of nature make necessary, and I know not why the Legislature should promote or confirm in the soldiery a vice to which they are already too much inclined, the habit of tippling." Sir John Barnard took the same view: "If we consider the demands of nature, more than two quarts of liquor cannot be required; if we examine the expense of the inn holder, he ought not to supply soldiers with greater quantity for nothing. It is to be remembered that small beer, like other liquor, is charged with an excise in public-houses, and that two quarts will probably cost the landlord a penny." Sir William Yonge, in reply, said—"If those gentlemen, whose close attention to the interest of the inn holder has perhaps abstracted them, in some degree, from any regard to the interests of the soldier, will consent to allow him five pints a day, I shall contend no longer, though I cannot agree that it is a sufficient provision." Lord Baltimore opposed the reduction: "I believe every gentleman who examines the expenses of his family will find that each of his servants consumes daily at least three quarts of small beer, and surely it is not to be required that a soldier should live in a perpetual state of war with his constitution, and a constant inability to comply with the calls of nature." Mr. Campbell said, "The representatives of a mighty nation, beset with enemies and encumbered with difficulties, seem to forget their importance and their dignity by wrangling from day to day upon a pint of small beer." In the end an alteration was made to five pints instead of three quarts, and the bill thus amended was passed and ordered to the Lords. However close was the attention paid to the interest of the inn-holders, there was no attempt to flatter them. One of the members, who spoke most strongly for them, classed them with the common soldiers, and said "that the same want of education which makes them ignorant may make them petulant, and at once incline them to wrangle and deprive them of the means of deciding their controversies. It will therefore, I hope, be thought necessary," he went on to say, "to descend to their understandings, and to give them laws in terms of which they will know the meaning." How many members at the present day, we should like to know, would dare to advice the House to descend to the understanding of a licensed victualler?—*Pall Mall Budget.*

"BROKEN OFF."

◆

THERE was a time even in England when to be betrothed was well nigh as good as being married, But with modern notions of the marriage tie, with the determination to render it as light and as little binding as possible in any of its stages, has arisen the necessity for a new kind of preliminary contract, less formal and solemn than that which once obtained. The lover and his mistress, when everything goes smoothly, are no longer betrothed, but are "engaged," which is a much more elastic term. Yet even this term bore long some of the ancient solemnity about it, and some of the same sense of obligation. But now all that seems to be disappearing. Engagements come and go as lightly as summer breezes; and of any dozen that are made it may pretty safely be predicted that at least half a dozen will be "broken off," as it is termed. The practice, indeed, seems deplorably on the increase, and this year has been signalized by such numerous cases as to make it seem as though, in Society, the most certain way *not* to become married is to get engaged. Of course what is meant here by engagements are avowed engagements, those in which the principals and their seconds, the families, have formally concurred. The number of these apparently settled matches which have been broken off during the present season is quite startling, and it appears therefore worth while to consider what are the causes of this, and how far it is justifiable.

In the immense majority of cases the breaking off of an engagement originates with the lady, and is founded on the question of money. The settlements, it is said, have appeared upon consideration not to be "satisfactory," which commonly means that they are not large enough in amount. Or it means also sometimes that they are too large in amount in proportion to the settler's income; or again it may mean that his income, though large enough, is held to be of a too precarious nature; in short, it amounts always to this that the young lady cannot be parted with at that price. And what is to be remarked is that it is the young lady herself who lays down this proposition. It is indeed the father, the guardian, or the family solicitor who is put forward to say the brutal thing, but whoever it may be holds at last his instructions from the lady. For she, being engaged with the consent of those who alone have any right to refuse, might, if she so willed it, insist on carrying out the engagement, and did she do so and take one of many steps thoroughly within her right under the circumstances, she could easily render the marriage a certainty. If she does not do so it is that she does approve what is being said and done on her behalf, and it is upon her that the responsibility rests of the breaking off which results.

Now, there is no doubt that every young lady is justified in declining to make a bad bargain for herself; and she is especially justified in English Society, where she almost always does make it for herself. If she believes that she cannot live as she desires on less than five thousand a year, she would be foolish to attempt matrimony on two. But then she is bound, either by herself or through her seconds, to consider and decide upon this before she makes the engagement, and it is not sufficient excuse to say that she has since reconsidered it, for a bargain is a bargain even if it be a bad one.

This brings us to the root of the matter, which is this, that a regular system has arisen of making this particular kind of bargain without any serious intention of adhering to it. Our young ladies have discovered that it is both a very pleasant and a very profitable thing to be "engaged," whatever the result may be, and the consequence is that they will accept, and cause their seconds to accept, an engagement almost wherever it offers, leaving it as a matter purely of after-consideration whether or not it shall be carried to the extent of marriage. A girl who is engaged has well-nigh all the liberties and privileges both of the matron and of the virgin. She loses few if any of her admirers, for they too know that the engagement may as well mean nothing as something. She loses now none of her invitations, for in these days it is no longer thought bad form in an engaged couple to take part in everything contrived for the unengaged; and, in addition to this, she for the first time finds herself in possession of the long-coveted liberty and of a squire always at command. He drives her about alone in his teacart, he takes her to the Opera, chaperons her to balls and parties, provides her with the jewellery and baubles which have so long made the married women her envy and admiration, and is bound to come at her command whenever she is in want of a companion. All this is very delightful, and since it is all to be had at the price of the word "engaged" there need be no wonder if so many are ready to pronounce the word when once it is established that no penalty attaches to its recall. Indeed, so far from there being any penalty there is a further advantage in it. Engagement seems to be catching, so that so far from there being less there is infinitely more chance that a young lady who has broken one such a bargain will immediately have offered to her another and a better. For men are shy in these matters, and when A. B. knows that C. D. has been previously accepted by the woman he wishes to adore, it is a great encouragement to him to propose himself, when he believes to be at least as good as C. D., for the same distinction.

The whole blame must not indeed be laid upon the young ladies, though it is a far more serious matter that engagements should be broken by them than by those of the other sex, since they are presumed to be moved in making them only by the purest and strongest motives. But the men are not without reproach either. The fact seems to be that young persons of both sexes seeing and being influenced by the spirit of lawlessness that is abroad, and having a diminished respect for the sanctity of obligations, have hit upon this method of "engaging" themselves as a means of obtaining more freedom in their intercourse with each other than they otherwise could command. It is, in fact, the latest and the greatest development of flirtation, and there are many men with a sufficiently strong desire to be on tender terms with one of their own rank and station to become engaged, even though there should be a tacit understanding on both sides that it is never to "come to anything." That the practice will therefore increase rather than diminish is to be expected, but whether it be to the credit or honour of any, but especially of our women, that it should exist at all may well be doubted.—*Vanity Fair*

COMMERCE OF THE BOSPHORUS.

(*From the Times' Correspondent.*)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 15.

BEAUTIFUL as are the banks of the Bosphorus, the most striking effect, when the wind is favourable, is the variety of ships, steamers, barges, boats, and *caiques* which throng the water. Steamers of the largest tonnage, with the latest improvements in form and machinery, carrying the British flag, down to the quaint native craft having the same shape which we see in the most ancient pictures, may be seen struggling with the current or floating down the stream. The flags of Turkey, England, Italy, Austria, Russia, and Greece are those which prevail the most, but there is hardly any country which is not represented in the Straits of the Bosphorus. During the last few years, however, steam has been superseding sails and a clear atmosphere is often stained with smoke from scores of steam vessels. Since the Crimean War a large fleet of tugs, numbering upwards of 50, has been employed to assist the sailing craft from Marmora to the Black Sea. A considerable number of steam launches also, belonging to the Pashas and fashionable Europeans, may now be seen somewhat superseding the beautiful *caiques*, which form such an additional and striking adjunct to the picturesque scenery. It is since the Crimean War, too, that a Turkish company has obtained a monopoly of passenger traffic on the Bosphorus and conveys daily thousands of persons of frequenting the villages which line the Straits from the Golden Horn to Therapia. So deep is the water that in many places a frigate can moor alongside of the quay, and if the banks were not devoted almost exclusively to the country residences of the wealthy inhabitants there would be unsurpassed facility for landing any amount of goods on any part of the channel, some 16 miles in length.

I think it would be interesting to note the comparative numbers of ships trading through the Bosphorus. The results of the statistics on this subject are perfectly authentic and somewhat curious. No less than 9,898 sailing vessels of 1,812,090 tonnage frequented the waters of Constantinople in 1874. The number of steam vessels has been rather larger—viz., 10,776 with about double tonnage—viz., 2,794,105. Thus we see that upwards of 20,000 vessels of both description, with a tonnage of more than four millions and a half, may be accredited to the Straits on which the capital of Turkey is situated. These vessels and tonnage are distributed according to the following table, so far as the leading mercantile marines are concerned; for I do not think it worth while to enumerate the less important flags:—

	Sailing Ships.	Tonnage.	Steamships.	Tonnage.
British ...	494	... 151,711	... 2,042	... 1,336,051
Ottoman...	10,895	... 530,051	... 777	... 219,121
Greek ...	2,527	... 451,314	... 18	... 12 144
French ...	9	... 2,164	... 268	... 181,866
Italian ...	1,133	... 425,857	... 140	... 107,236
Austrian...	500	... 168,261	... 455	... 403 323
Russian ...	423	... 101,870	... 367	... 327,372

It will be observed from the above table that as regards sailing ships the Ottoman flag, including a large number of craft employed in the coast trade, especially in the conveyance of wood and charcoal and like products, stands in the first position. Next comes the Greek, because it is under the Hellenic flag that a great proportion of the traffic with the islands of the Archipelago is carried on. These carry for the most part wine and fruits, with which the capital is supplied. Italian ships come next in order, they having a natural preponderance in the general Mediterranean trade. The Austrian flag occupies the fourth place in the list, being less than half of the number of the Italian. The British stands fifth, representing 3·30 per cent. of the whole. Then follows the Russian. The aggregate of the German, Belgian, Swedish, Norwegian, Dutch and American ships hardly exceeds 1 per cent. of the whole sailing navigation of the Bosphorus.

In the steam navigation the above proportions are altogether changed; for in steam the British flag is *facile princeps* being 29·01 per cent. of the whole. The Austrian is 8·74 per cent. of the whole; The Russian 7·10; the French 3·98; the Italian 2·33; and the Greek 0·26. The Ottoman flag covers 4·79 per cent of the whole steam navigation, but the greater proportion of the Ottoman steamers is represented by the Bosphorus passenger boats and other small steamers employed in the coast trade. The statistics of 1874 show an increase in shipping generally over that of 1873, but are nearly a million tons below the returns of 1871 and 1872.

There are three flags, viz., the Austrian, French, and Russian—which are carried almost exclusively by steam vessels possessing virtually a monopoly from their respective Governments. The Messageries Maritimes, the Austrian Lloyds, and the Russian Steam Navigation Company receive large subventions. One consequence of this is that no other vessels of their respective nationalities can compete with them. A French, Austrian, or Russian steamers hardly ever seen in the Bosphorus, except those belonging to the favoured companies. I should, however, make an exception with regard to the French flag; because the enterprising little company of the Frassinet manage to maintain an unequal contest with their gigantic rival. How far this principle of monopoly really answer the purposes of foreign Governments it is not my place here to discuss, but I may draw attention to two facts—namely, that British interests seem to flourish upon the contrary principle; and secondly, that the cost of travelling is extraordinarily high on those lines commanded by monopolizing companies.

While on the subject of shipping, I take the opportunity of animadverting upon the notorious defects of the Admiralty or Maritime Courts having jurisdiction at Constantinople. Accidents by collision are inevitable in straits and harbours like those of the Turkish capital, and when they do occur the greatest dissatisfaction is felt as to the manner in which the mutual rights are dealt with. Promises have been held out by the Porte that they will reform their Court of Admiralty. I will, therefore, say nothing more with regard to that Court. But no judgment that has ever been given before a Turkish tribunal is so strange as that which has been pronounced within the last few days by the Consular Court of Russia. This Court has decided that a British ship mooted to a buoy, under the orders of the proper authorities and according to the rules of the port, is responsible for the damages accruing from a Russian steamship running her down, it being argued, apparently, that a vessel so moored should be prepared at any moment to get out of the way of Russian ships under steam. This is very much like a prize-fighter complaining that a Quaker has run his head against the prize-fighter's fist.

"AWFUL" TASTE IN 1875!

Scene—A Ball Room. Edwin leads out Angelina, as arranged earlier in the evening, to dance a promised "Square." They walk through the First Figure. A pause.

Edwin.—Been to the Academy, of course?

Angelina.—O yes. Been several times. So fond of Miss Thompson's picture, you know. I like the group of the dying soldier and the boy laughing at having killed a Frenchman, awfully. So awfully clever, you know.

Edwin.—O awfully! The wounds are so awfully true to nature, you know. Do we begin?

They walk through the Second Figure. A pause.

Edwin.—Been to see Salvini?

Angelina.—Of course. Isn't he awfully nice? I think he is perfectly charming in Othello. His face quite reminds me, in the Jealousy Scene, of dear Mr. Irving in the last Act of the Bells. His suicide at the end of the piece, you know, is really quite too awfully clever. Isn't it?

Edwin.—You mean the throat-cutting affair, eh? When he falls on his back and dies quivering, eh? O yes, awfully clever. It's our turn, I think.

They walk through the Third Figure. A pause.

Edwin.—Read any Novels lately?

Angelina.—Just read an awfully nice book. The Law and the Lady. One of the heroes is a monstrosity without legs. Misserrimus Dexter, don't you know. Awfully clever.

Edwin.—O yes. Read the book myself. Clever notion the idiotic man-woman, eh, wasn't it?

Angelina.—O yes, awfully good. I think they are waiting for us.

They walk through the Fourth Figure. Promenade.

Edwin.—Did you go to Stafford House to see the coffins.

Angelina.—O yes, we all went—Mamma, Papa, and the children, don't you know. Met everybody there. Such an awful crush.

Edwin.—Like the coffins?

Angelina.—O so much. They looked awfully nice. So deliciously cool, don't you know.

Edwin.—Cool! You like that kind of thing cool, eh?

Angelina.—Yes, I think so.

Edwin.—Ah, then you must be against cremation?

Angelina (hesitating). Well—yes—perhaps. (After consideration.) Yes, I think so. Yes, I think I like the baskets best.—[Fans herself.

Edwin.—*A propos*—may I get you an ice?

Angelina. O, thanks so much. Yes, Grandpapa was awfully delighted with the wicker coffins, and has ordered a couple lined with charcoal, for himself and Grandmamma. I am going to the shop to-morrow to choose them for him. Thanks—strawberry, please.

[They retire into the Refreshment-room, with a view to getting cool.

—*Punch.*

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List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay.........Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller, Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
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Madras.........Higginbotham & Co., “Madras Times,” and “Madras Mail” Offices.
Matheran.........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.........“Observer” Office.
Poona.........Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel

NOTICES.

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38, NEW WEINSTEIGE, STUTTGART, GERMANY.

MISS TRINKS and MISS MEYER having a few vacancies for Pupils, will be glad to receive the DAUGHTERS of Officers serving in India, to whom they can offer a comfortable and happy Home, combined with all the advantages of a good Education.

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TERMS—From £50 to £70 per annum, according to age.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN & PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive and consider the Accounts and the Directors' Report for the year ending June 30th.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors.
4th. To appoint an Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 16th July 1875.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive and consider the Accounts and the Directors' Report for the year ending June 30th.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4th. To appoint an Auditor for the current year.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 16th July 1875.

THE ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 31st, at 5 P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st. To receive and pass the Accounts for the six months ending June 30th.
2nd. To receive and consider the Directors' Report upon the working of the Mill during the half year ending June 30th.
3rd. To declare a Dividend.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers
Broach, 16th July 1875.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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VICE-PRESIDENTS:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT OF DIRECTORS:
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVE FUND—£2,682,513: 7: 6

SPECIAL NOTICE.
IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	25 6 0	13 0 0	6 10 8
21	25 11 0	13 3 0	6 12 0
22	26 0 0	13 6 0	6 13 4
23	26 6 0	13 8 0	6 15 0
24	26 12 0	13 11 0	7 0 8
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 2 0
26	27 9 0	14 2 0	7 3 8
27	28 7 0	14 6 0	7 5 8
28	28 7 0	14 9 0	7 7 8
29	28 15 0	14 14 0	7 9 8
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0
31	30 1 0	15 7 0	7 14 4
32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 8
33	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 4
34	31 13 0	16 5 0	8 5 8
35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 8 4

SIMILAR REDUCTIONS WILL BE MADE ON MILITARY RISKS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Without Profits.

YEARLY AT AGE 20.

	Rs.	a.	p
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Company	25	6	0
The old rates do. do.	30	12	0
The Standard	31	8	0
The Universal	29	0	0
The Commercial	34	0	0
The London and Lancashire........	33	8	8
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England........	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0

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R. A. LYALL, Esq., (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchant.
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This is a splendidly finished Patent Lever Keyless Watch to which is added a most accurate Chronograph movement which however works quite independently of the Watch itself. To the Chronograph part of the Watch is attached a small nut which, when pressed, the first time, starts the Chronograph hand; the second time, stops it; the third time, makes it spring back to the starting point. Both as a Watch and a Chronograph this Watch has the approbation of all its purchasers and before despatch each Chronograph is accurately timed and regulated.

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2 Gravy Spoons	10 ,,	6s. 2d.	3	1	8
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The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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